

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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DE LA MADRID SPEAKS AT POPULATION CONFERENCE

FL071214 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1937 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- At the opening of the International Population Conference, President Miguel de la Madrid said Mexico is determined to be a society that reduces inequality and one in which its citizens satisfy their basic needs and fully exercise their rights. The conference has been organized by the United Nations and delegates from 150 nations are participating.

At the conference, De la Madrid asked for international harmony to reaffirm faith in the ability of the peoples -- supported by respect for their rights and by international cooperation -- to improve their living conditions.

The Mexican chief executive explained that one of the main goals of the conference is to reduce injustice and inequality between nations and individuals out of respect for their rights because future generations must have greater opportunities.

When he referred specifically to Mexico, the chief executive said that his government is determined to overcome present adversity by taking measures that will simultaneously strengthen national independence, democracy, and development.

De la Madrid stressed the fact that every nation can achieve independence, democracy, and development because demographic tendencies and socioeconomic development are reciprocal.

Regarding immigration, he stressed the fact that the human dignity of a people that has freedom of movement cannot be renounced, whether the citizens are in their own country or in any foreign nation.

The president said that Mexico postulates that the only appropriate ways to respond to the problem of geographic migration is through an internal policy of balanced integral development and an understanding between governments involved in problems of immigration.

VATICAN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY062223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Vatican City, 6 Aug (AFP) -- The Vatican today reported that the decision to begin drawing up the final treaty for the total and lasting solution of the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel was made on 23 January. The Vatican office for mediation in the Argentine-Chilean conflict has issued a communique in response to press requests. The text of this communique follows:

Within the framework of the mediation of His Holiness Pope John Paul II between Argentina and Chile, a ceremony was held on 23 January this year in Vatican City. This ceremony was presided over by His Eminence Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state, and attended by the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers. At this meeting it was decided to begin drawing up the final treaty for a total and lasting solution to the southern conflict.

As of that date the Argentine and Chilean delegations, constantly aided by the office for mediation and in keeping with the latter's suggestions, have been working hard, imbued with the desire to reach complete agreement on all controversial issues included in the papal mediation. It is a source of satisfaction, seeing that the agreements reached as a result of this toil are such that the two parties have made substantial progress toward the final treaty. Work is actively under way in the hope that the treaty will be signed as soon as possible.

It is common knowledge that the Holy See -- and more specifically the cardinal secretary of state, on the above-mentioned occasion -- has acknowledged the suitability of keeping the people duly informed, while preserving the confidentiality required to facilitate the development of the negotiations. This confidentiality appears to be even more necessary at this decisive stage of the mediation process.

Thus, although fully understanding the expectation which is only natural at this point, the office of the papal mediation trusts that the news media, by adopting a prudent, patient attitude, will facilitate the development of negotiations and will maintain the confidentiality which the Holy See wants at this time.

CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY061309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1119 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, arrived in the country just before 0800. He is here to analyze the creation of a joint Argentine-Cuban economic commission with the purpose of, he explained, increasing trade relations between the two countries and of expanding the South-South dialogue.

On his arrival from Cuba at Ezeiza International Airport, the foreign official stated that Argentina has a large variety of products for export while Cuba has a limited number.

SWEDISH MINISTER ARRIVES; VIEWS FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY070313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- Upon his arrival this morning at Ezeiza International Airport, Swedish Minister of Trade Mats Hellstrom said that the Swedish Government is highly interested in increasing trade with Argentina in both directions, and that this is why we hope Argentine exporters are able to enter the Swedish market. He said that at present trade between the two countries totals \$60 million per year. He also said that Argentina's debt with Sweden is not all that important but that we shall try to help as much as possible.

Hellstrom noted that the Swedish Government attaches great importance to this visit in view of the restoration of democracy in Argentina and that his country also attaches great importance to what Argentina is doing to achieve Latin American integration.

Regarding Swedish support within the United Nations on the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, the foreign guest said that his government upholds a position of nonviolence and the right to self-determination of every nation. He added: This is the position Sweden will uphold at the United Nations.

The Swedish minister was welcomed at the airport by Elsa Kelly, the Foreign Ministry secretary, who said that the Foreign Ministry is working on Argentina's diplomatic activity at the United Nations. She added that there is nothing new in addition to what has been stated by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo regarding either the Beagle or the Malvinas issues. She noted: I believe that the fact that activities at the Vatican have not ceased during the traditional August summer recess clearly shows the effort being made to achieve an agreement between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle Channel as soon as possible.

The Foreign Ministry official added that the Swedish trade minister's visit is of great importance, since Scandinavian countries are considered champions of democracy, noting that during the years of military government relations between Argentina and these countries were very poor.

ECONOMY MINISTER SPEAKS AT BANK CONVENTION

PY070121 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun opened the second national convention of national private banks this morning. The first speaker was Roque Macarone, president of the Association of Argentine Banks. The second speaker was Bernardo Grinspun who used this occasion to analyze monetary and financial policies. Grinspun also referred to the income policy. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] The income policy will clearly promote the improvement of salaries and the reorientation of income distribution. It will enter a new stage during which, keeping the main prices of the public sector regulated, an agreement on salaries will be reached and the system of price control through price administration will be made flexible.

Measures have also been taken to get the private sector to comply with the government guidelines on income policies. It is necessary that those who are permanently demanding from the government a certain type of behavior, hoping to be able to obtain increases above the guidelines established for the prices for goods and services they produce -- which worsens the inflationary process -- must observe adequate discipline on salary policy. The government will not allow these increases. The exchange rate must go along with the general objectives of the income policy but must contribute at the same time to the growth of foreign trade with a strong surplus. Therefore, we reaffirm that the surplus will be adjusted with the curve of the evolution of domestic costs vis-a-vis the variation in international prices. [end recording]

Grinspun also referred to the foreign debt. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] The foreign debt is a serious problem facing the Argentine Government. This debt is five times greater than the value of yearly exports and constitutes with the payment of interest alone almost half of the national savings. According to calculations on the balance of payments, Argentina is in a condition to satisfy the payment requirements of its foreign debt in terms compatible with its efforts to stop inflation, reactivate the economy, and increase real salaries.

Our country, as a full member of the IMF, will exercise all its rights and will fulfill its obligations as a full member under the terms of the pact which created the IMF. In this regard, we hope to obtain IMF support for our proposal to balance the domestic sector of the economy and to reorient the foreign sector.

The current account of the balance of payment will continue to post deficits as long as it is affected by the burden of the interest on the foreign debt which represents around 70 percent of the total value of exports. If we exclude interest, the current account would show a surplus of \$3.4 billion this year. In other words, the country which for several years obtained money abroad to finance squandering is now confronting the harsh task of reactivating its economy while it transfers a substantial percentage of its internal savings to pay the debt contracted by the prior regime.

On 9 June the government submitted a letter of intent to the IMF explaining the Argentine strategy to overcome the crisis facing the country. The principles which it is based on are unmovable and we categorically reaffirm them. We confirm that the country is solvent and capable of facing the pending commitments. Our strategy is the clear step of a solvent country confronting problems of liquidity created by an incoherent policy of indebtedness which concentrated short-term deadlines and accepted high financial costs. [end recording]

Minister Bernardo Grinspun also discussed the financial system in the following manner:

[Begin recording] The structure of the financial system is being effectively reshaped and modified to serve production. The guidelines which will characterize this action are:

The options for short-term financial investments will be restricted. Medium-term savings will be stimulated by giving greater liquidity to adjustable term deposits and allowing the withdrawal of part of the interest before the deadline. The necessary measures will be implemented so that forward cover operations can be carried out exclusively within the system of financial entities.

On the other hand, the Central Bank will continue to guarantee all financial investments, except those made in acceptance papers, forward cover operations, or in operations involving freely agreed on interest rates. This guarantee will total up to a certain amount with decreasing coverage according to scales to be determined by the Central Bank. In this manner genuine savers will be protected without having to suffer the experience which caused the country so much damage.

We want to return to a coherent policy. Therefore, in order to get the people to save, the relationship between liquidity, guarantee, and profit must be observed. The credit policy will lead national savings toward the financing of reproductive investments promoting the transfer of resources of the financial centers to the interior of the country and stimulating the creation of risk capital in enterprises.

We are living with both an institutionalized financial system and another one that is beyond any regulation or control. The latter system must come to an end. The Central Bank will establish the precise rules for financial mediation to ensure that savings are channeled into financing of productive investments in rural and industrial activities and house construction, especially of economic models.

A credit policy based on the following guidelines will be implemented: The independence of the financial system from the borrowers will be ensured by forbidding institutions to loan to individuals and corporations associated with them; credit will be oriented by sectors depending on its use, productivity, or on production agreements; credit will be oriented by regions through lines of discount handled by the Central Bank and official provincial banks; the financial system will be revamped so that the lending capacity of its units comes from the imposition of different legal reserves depending on the demand deposit-time deposit ratio of each bank, beginning with a determined basic legal reserve. The implementation of this policy will lead to the neutralization and elimination of the monetary regulation account [subsidies the Central Bank pays to banks for the portion of their legal reserves made up by interest-earning deposits].

These are excerpts of the speech delivered this morning by the economy minister at the opening of the second convention of national private banks.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF DISCUSSES BANK REFORM, EXPORTS

PY061812 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- A reform bill to amend the financial entities law will be submitted to President Raul Alfonsin tomorrow, Central Bank Chairman Enrique Garcia Vazquez said yesterday. Garcia Vazquez also confirmed that the Bank is now going over all economic figures stated in the letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun is expected to travel to the United States tomorrow to discuss the letter of intent with Fund officials.

Though refusing to go into detail on the reform bill, Garcia Vazquez said it would "specify the activities banks may pursue... and put an end to the practice of taking out loans to oneself (autoprestamo)."

Garcia Vazquez and Grinspun are to inaugurate today the second annual national private banks' convention, where the government is expected to seek feedback on the reform bill. Grinspun is to make the opening address while Garcia Vazquez will speak at the convention's close on Wednesday. Some 500 representatives from the banking, industrial, farming, and trade sectors are to attend the convention.

Referring to the review of the economic figures in the letter of intent, Garcia Vazquez said it is probable that the export estimates for the year would be raised by 500 million dollars to total nine billion (thousand million) dollars. However, one figure that would not be changed, he said, was the government's commitment to 6 to 8 percent real wage increases this year.

GOVERNMENT TO PROPOSE 4-YEAR GRACE PERIOD ON DEBT

PY061820 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The government is to propose that foreign creditors grant Argentina a grace period of four years on interest payments while pledging to double total exports during the same period. Worked out by National Development Bank official Bernardo Rudoy, the proposal is to be submitted at a conference of the Latin American Federation of Banks this Friday in Costa Rica.

Under Rudoy's plan the government would inform the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on which sectors would benefit from investments made possible by a grace period on interest payments. The plan calls for a doubling of both exports and imports, a 50-percent increase in agricultural production, and the promotion of tourism in Argentina. Import substitution and financial subsidies in the agricultural sector as well as measures "which the meat-packing industry have repeatedly proposed" would be used to implement the plan.

Meanwhile, yesterday a high-level government source said President Raul Alfonsin's administration feels it is necessary that an agreement with the IMF be reached "before continuing with the socio-economic contract talks with labour and business."

JUSTICIALISTS EXPLAIN POSITION ON PLEBISCITE

PY031818 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] The Justicialist blocs of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress released a document just before 2200 last night explaining their position regarding the plebiscite called by the president over the border conflict with Chile. This is the text of the declaration:

"The executive branch has decided to call, through a decree, for a consultation regarding the negotiations with the Republic of Chile over the Beagle Channel, the terms of negotiation for which are not yet known. This call, which is a discretionary and personal act of the executive branch, is an approach not provided for by the national Constitution, which established a republican and representative democracy in the government of our country in addition to duties, rights, and responsibilities for the officials in charge of public functions.

"Justicialism has abolished fraud and violence that distorted freedom of expression of the people. It provided for the effective participation of the people in important national issues. It also adopted the people's desires for common good advocating the principle that the best assets we have are the people and that the government must do what the people want. Therefore, justicialism cannot and does not reject the idea of consulting the just aspirations of the Argentine people. But we want to express our objection to the arbitrary formulation of this nationwide consultation by the executive branch, which has outlined the guidelines for its implementation, limited participation in it, and established its nature and consequences. Regardless of the interpretations that could be made of constitutional provisions, it is obvious that since the National Congress has been in session, the executive branch should have proposed that the National Congress pass a law authorizing the consultation and thus preserve public order and respect for the institutions. The National Congress is the only authorized body 'to approve laws or regulations which might be required to implement all those powers granted under this constitution' (Article 67, section 28).

"Therefore, we members of the Justicialist blocs of senators and deputies agree on the need to improve and to expand the popular consultation called by the executive branch as follows:

"1. The National Congress is the body which must establish the legal guidelines for a consultation or plebiscite in keeping with Article 33 of the Constitution. If this call, or any similar call, were made following this procedure, it would have legal force.

"2. To prevent a participatory democracy from being distorted by becoming a limited democracy, which would mean a regression to the time that preceded the enforcement of the Saenz Pena Law [electoral reform law passed in 1912], every popular consultation must require secret, mandatory voting in order to be fully legitimate. Otherwise we would only be conducting a simple opinion poll designed to allow the executive branch to shun its constitutional responsibilities and to bring unconstitutional, illegal pressure upon the legislative branch.

"3. Considering the burden this consultation will bring upon the people and the National Treasury, it should be expanded to include other issues in which the interests and the future of the entire Argentine people are also topical. In this regard, the Justicialist blocs will propose a bill to have this consultation include the renegotiation of our foreign debt: The people will thus be able to decide whether this renegotiation is legal or illegal and whether the conditions imposed on the country by the IMF should be accepted. Thus, the fait accompli policy will be avoided.

"4. The National Congress should appoint immediately a joint committee charged with examining the background of the situation inherited by the constitutional government concerning the Beagle case to identify those who are responsible and to inform the people before the consultation takes place.

"5. The joint congressional committee will ensure the implementation of a mass dissemination program through the communications media. All sectors will participate in this program, which will be financed with funds allocated by the National Congress, so that no Argentine citizen can be misled by false options or biased, incomplete information.

"6. The National Congress must reassert its constitutional power of deciding the time and the opportunity for ratifying the treaty, taking into account the risk that a future constitutional government in the sister Republic of Chile might choose to disallow the actions taken by the present de facto government of General Augusto Pinochet.

"Finally, we, the Justicialist congressmen, hereby renew our historical commitment to serve the cause of peace through justice and to defend national dignity and honor. Therefore, we will not endorse any treaty which would endanger -- either now or in the future -- the bioceanic principle or which would leave pending border issues which might result in new conflicts with our Chilean brothers, or which might in any way affect the Argentine right to the Antarctic.

"To this end, we will adopt every measure to prevent the Argentine people from being disillusioned by false slogans intended to disguise weaknesses or to postpone a final, basic agreement between the two South American nations. This agreement should seek to promote integration and should be free from foreign interference.

"Justicialism also seeks to promote peace and emphasizes the need to achieve social justice, economic independence, and political sovereignty so that we can secure a stable, durable peace. We cannot secure this type of peace by surrendering our interests, by resorting to maneuvers which would impose burdens on future generations, or by adopting policies which might affect national unity.

"Justicialism cannot fail to act firmly and truthfully now so that we may not have to cry over the bloodshed and our disappointments tomorrow. Thus we insist on emphasizing the fundamental role the Congress must play as a legitimate institution and the right and obligation all Argentines have to live in a participatory democracy."

Interior Ministry Responds

PY040152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1820 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (TELAM) -- The Interior Ministry today termed groundless and inconsistent the charges that the Justicialist congressional blocs have leveled in connection with the plebiscite on the Beagle dispute, and asked all sectors to adopt an attitude of good faith and loyalty at this difficult moment.

This afternoon the ministry issued a communique explaining the government's position toward the Justicialist blocs' attitude on the plebiscite on the pope's mediation. The Justicialist congressional blocs have criticized the president's call for a plebiscite, particularly as it refers to the preservation of congressional powers and prerogatives. This is the text of the communique:

"The text of the respective decree and the nature of the decree itself clearly indicate that the objective of the voluntary plebiscite, whose result shall not be binding on the government, is a decision that the executive branch has to adopt, within its constitutional powers, for the settlement of the Beagle dispute. That is, the plebiscite has nothing to do with the decisions that in due time the other branches of government will make in an autonomous fashion and within their own jurisdictions."

The communique adds that the Constitution empowers each of the three branches of government to obtain all the information that they may deem necessary to make their decisions in keeping with the most significant facts in order to best realize the aspirations of the people and to preserve justice.

"In this case, the executive branch has believed that in view of the confidential nature of the negotiations, the people have not been able to reach a rational consensus on the matter, a consensus that may guide, though not bind, the executive branch action. Therefore, it was thought to be advantageous to establish a mechanism to detect such a consensus.

"Just as the executive branch has in no way imposed any specific procedure on the other branches in their search for information that may lead to equitable and advantageous solutions on this matter, the other branches are not entitled to impose any mechanism with respect to the executive branch's decision. If Congress approved a law establishing a mechanism for consultation on the decision that the executive branch ought to adopt, such a law would be unconstitutional. The National Congress has complete autonomy to choose the procedures that it may deem necessary to make its own decisions on this, or for that matter, on any other subject.

"Therefore, the charges that have been leveled by the above-mentioned document [as received] are absolutely groundless and inconsistent. Not only has the executive branch clearly acted within its own powers but the nonbinding character that has been attached to the plebiscite is precisely aimed at counteracting any idea of putting the branches of government under pressure.

"The opinion that the judgment of the representatives of the people may be influenced by factors that do not carry enough weight to cause a shift in a decision disqualifies the autonomy and integration with which the representatives of the people and the provinces must discharge their duties.

"At this difficult but very fruitful stage in the life of our country, more than ever," the communique concludes, "all sectors must adopt an attitude of good faith and loyalty."

PERONIST LEADER CALLS FOR DEBATE ON PLEBISCITE

PY052039 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Aug 84 p 17

[Text] (NA) -- Former Justicialist Party presidential candidate Italo Argentino Luder yesterday called for a congressional debate to determine whether the use of "plebiscites should be incorporated into the Argentine democratic system."

In comments referring to a soon-to-be-announced Beagle Channel agreement with Chile, Luder criticized President Raul Alfonsin's call for a national Beagle plebiscite as "a new improvisation by the government in such a serious matter." Luder questioned whether "such an important issue can be simplified to a yes or a no when what is really needed is a thorough knowledge of the geography and history" of the Beagle area.

Speaking over radio yesterday, Luder emphasized the Justicialist Party is not totally opposed to a plebiscite but wants Congress and not the president to call on the public for its opinion. Luder added Peronism wants to work together with the government in finding ways of making the idea of a "plebiscite a contribution to the creation of new forms of democracy."

Meanwhile, Buenos Aires Archbishop Juan Carlos Aramburu yesterday said he felt sure the government will provide the public with "sufficient and ample information" on the Beagle accord terms. Speaking to reporters in Tucuman, the cardinal and primate of Argentina said he personally favoured the plebiscite on the Beagle but flatly rejected the idea of holding a similar poll to gauge the public's opinion on divorce.

Questioned on other topics, Cardinal Aramburu reaffirmed the church is against artificial insemination and ruled out the possibility that late La Rioja Bishop Enrique Angelelli might have been killed due to his outspoken criticism of military excesses committed during the "dirty war" against left-wing terrorism, calling reports to that effect "rumours."

BRITISH PROFESSOR REPORTS COUNTRY'S REARMAMENT

PY031834 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1307 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] London, 3 Aug (EFE) -- According to a report published in London today Argentina has four times more Exocet missiles than during the Malvinas war from April to June 1982. The document on the Argentine rearmament was prepared by Paul Rogers, professor of the School for Peace Studies, which is associated with the British University of Bradford.

The Argentine Marine Infantry has been carrying out intensive training in amphibious operations, and the 25 de Mayo aircraft carrier has been modified and can now be used for the operation of the Super Etendard airplanes which flew to the limit of their radio operation during their raids on British forces. The professor of the University of Bradford pointed out that the Argentine Armed Forces, especially the Navy, are now better equipped and trained for the Malvinas type operations. The document says: "The fact of the Argentine Armed Forces rearmament indicates that, whatever the intentions of the current democratic government, the Armed Forces continue to develop and to strengthen their capabilities to carry out offensive operations in the South Atlantic."

Professor Rogers believes it is necessary to point out whether the current civilian government can prevent any actions against the island. The document adds: "Unless the current government can demonstrate that progress is being made in the negotiations with Great Britain, it runs the risk of a coup." Professor Rogers' report was prepared on information from various sources, most of them from the United States.

The document also says that the Argentine Air Force has replaced all the airplanes it lost in the Malvinas conflict and that it now has 30 more airplanes. During the British-Argentine confrontation in the South Atlantic, the Argentine Air Force had only five airplanes for launching Exocet missiles, but now it has 20 or 24 airplanes capable of transporting it. The Argentine Navy has purchased six Lockheed Electra airplanes to be transformed in units for maritime reconnaissance and air attack warning. Four FRG-made destroyers have been commissioned, and FRG shipyards will soon deliver to the Argentine Navy six TR-1700 submarines. The British professor's report also says that the first of the six new frigates built in the FRG will be delivered in the next few months. The Argentine Navy recently has also purchased several French-made amphibious vehicles, but the report does not specify how many.

'RUMORS' ON MILITARY UNIT TRANSFERS VIEWED

PY070230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1759 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- A reliable Defense Ministry source today told TELAM that press reports about alleged transfers in military units are mere rumors. This is in view of reports published today by the Buenos Aires newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO about changes in those Army units that are headquartered in the Federal Capital and in the Greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area.

A high-ranking Defense Ministry source said that this was just a rumor that derived from the lecture that Defense Minister Raul Borrás had reportedly delivered to the Chamber of Deputies Defense Commission. The source added that in keeping with the Constitution, it is up to the president, in his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to make a decision in this regard.

Regarding the situation in Tucuman in view of the insubordination of police officers and the sending of federal troops, the source noted that this is an issue pertaining to the Interior Ministry and that any information in this regard must be supplied by the Interior Ministry of the Tucuman provincial government. The Defense Ministry source added that nevertheless there could be some news regarding both issues sometime later today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLICE STRIKE IN TUCUMAN

Vehicles, Troops Arrive

PY061617 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1442 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- Regarding the serious situation created in Tucuman by the strike being held by more than 1,000 local policemen, a source at Benjamin Matienzo International Airport, who asked not to be identified, has told TELAM that a plane transporting federal police personnel landed at the airport after 1000 this morning. The source said that the plane, a C-130 Hercules from the 1st Air Brigade in El Palomar, transported heavy armored equipment belonging to the federal police infantry troops, 2 assault cars, 2 armored vehicles equipped with powerful tear gas bombs, and a total of 50 men armed with rifles.

As regards a report indicating that the electricity and water supply systems at the Tucuman police headquarters had been cut, one of the rebels told TELAM that the report is false and that these services are absolutely normal.

The situation is worsening as time goes by because other policemen are continuing to arrive at the police headquarters to join their companions. At the beginning, national border police personnel posted in the vicinity of the police headquarters tried to stop these policemen from entering the building. However, they were able to enter the police headquarters after a strong discussion with the border police personnel.

Strikers Number 2,500-3,000

PY061859 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Report from Tucuman by Angel Sanchez]

[Excerpts] As we have previously reported, the situation here is worsening as time goes by. I want to report two things that have happened, one of which took place just a few minutes ago while the other took place this morning between 0830 and 0930. A few minutes ago, a group of policemen who were on duty abandoned their posts and headed for police headquarters. They were intercepted [by the national border police] at the corner of the police headquarters, but about 1,000 policemen from the occupied police headquarters came outside to help the policemen who were being barred from entering the premises. The outnumbered national border police had to give in and clear the way for the newly arrived policemen, who joined those who are occupying the barracks. It is estimated that the number of policemen in the barracks now totals between 2,500 and 3,000.

While all this was happening at the police headquarters here, at Tucuman Government House a meeting is taking place that is being attended by the under secretaries of defense and interior together with the government minister, executive branch officials, and Radical, Justicialist, and Federal Vanguard congressmen. We do not have access to this meeting, so we are waiting for any news that may result from the meeting, which is being held in the White Hall of Government House.

I also want to report that about 45 minutes ago all communications with the occupied police headquarters were cut off; therefore, there are no communications by radio or telephone with them. It was also reported that in a few moments the gas, electricity, and water supply will also be cut off.

Leaders Surrender, Arrested

PY062043 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2015 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 6 Aug (NA) -- The 15 ringleaders of the Tucuman provincial police rebellion this afternoon surrendered in the presence of Concepcion Bishop Jorge Menvielle. They were arrested and imprisoned on the premises of the local branch of the Federal Police and put at the disposal of the provincial courts.

The persons under arrest are the members of the committee which conducted the negotiations with the government. After holding a press conference, the 15 officers and patrolmen surrendered in the presence of Bishop Menvielle who accompanied them to the premises of the Federal Police, 1 and 1/2 blocks from provincial police headquarters. They walked there amid the cheers of their comrades.

Others Continue to Resist

PY062118 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2034 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 6 Aug (DYN) -- Despite the fact that the ringleaders of the police insurrection have decided to surrender to the courts, most of the rebel policemen have decided to resist. They also decided that all women and children inside the headquarters building currently surrounded by troops sent by the federal government should leave and go to Government House immediately.

CHACO POLICE PROBLEM SEEN AS NEAR SOLUTION

PY062211 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Report from Resistencia, Chaco Province]

[Text] A solution to the problem that keeps a great part of the Chaco police confined to barracks is expected within the next few hours. The presence in Resistencia of the Chaco governor, who had been in Buenos Aires for several days since the police conflict started, has been very positive.

It is expected that with the mediation of the representatives of the Chaco Unity Movement, a new political group in our province, and of other Chaco organizations, this problem will be resolved. However, questioned by reporters yesterday evening, the governor of Chaco Province stressed that if the measures of force are not lifted [by the police in barracks] there will be no dialogue. The governor said that help from the Interior Ministry has not yet been requested. It has been reported that the police confined to barracks are willing to resolve the problem soon. Meanwhile, the city of Resistencia and other cities in the interior of Chaco Province lack normal police protection.

It has also been unofficially reported that the police confined to barracks will not demand as an indispensable condition the resignation of current Police Chief Dr Manuel Gualdemar Aguirre, who was confirmed in his post by the government of Chaco when he tendered his resignation.

UNION HEADQUARTERS, JUSTICIALIST BUILDING BOMBED

PY061846 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Cordoba, 6 Aug (NA) -- Two bombs went off early this morning within a 20-minute interval at the building shared by the so-called General Confederation of Labor [CGT]-Rodriguez Pena and the 62 Organizations, and at the building of a Justicialist Party cultural center. Even though the bombs caused substantial damage, no victims were reported.

A weak bomb went off at 0155 at the door of the Latin American Cultural Center, which is run by the Justicialist Party. The bomb damaged the main door of the building, which is located in Nueva Cordoba.

A more powerful bomb went off 20 minutes later at the building shared by the lumber workers' union and by the CGT-Rodriguez Pena, blowing up the main gate and seriously damaging the walls.

Today's blasts follow a couple of bomb attacks staged over the weekend in this city against Rodolfo Barraco Aguirre, a member of the National Commission for Investigating Missing Persons (CONADEP), and against the house of Eduardo Gonzalez Olguin, a leader of the Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization Movement.

Until midday today there were no clues as to the authors of today's blasts, mainly because there were very few people on the streets at the hour when the bombs were detonated. When the bombs went off, there were no people at either the CGT headquarters or the Latin American Cultural Center.

The police began an investigation into the two bombings early this morning.

BRIEFS

MEASLES OUTBREAK, CAMPAIGN -- Oscar Palma Beltran, director of the Buenos Aires Health Ministry, has reported that 18 children have died as a result of a measles outbreak in Buenos Aires Province, particularly in City Bell, Aeropuerto, and Los Hornos, which are located in the vicinity of the city of La Plata. He added that the outbreak covers a large part of Buenos Aires Province, between La Plata and the southern part of Greater Buenos Aires. Palma Beltran reported that 2,576 cases have been detected thus far this year, compared to 409 cases in 1983. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Jul 84 PY] -- The campaign against measles is continuing in the Depart of Caucete, in San Juan Province. Specialized personnel of the state public health secretariat of San Juan are applying the vaccines. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Jul 84 PY]

REPORTAGE ON OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS

PY070207 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 1909 GMT on 6 August broadcasts live in a national hookup the opening session of Congress in Freedom House in Sucre. The announcer begins by saying that senators and deputies are arriving amid applause. The secretary of Congress was heard saying: "There is a quorum at Chamber of Deputies, Mr President." At 1915 GMT the announcer says President Hernan Siles Zuazo is arriving accompanied by various ministers. Applause is heard as Siles enters the hall of honor.

At 1917 GMT Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora begins speaking. He says that the National Congress has unanimously decided to open its sessions in Sucre and that "this ceremony, which to some people may appear to be a mere formality, is, however, a historic event since more than mere modes, it shows, at a critical time for the life of Bolivians, our people's determination to return to their republican origins." Paz Zamora adds: "Therefore, illustrious gentlemen, the defense of freedom is still our main task" and that "our raison d'etre is to unite the country, to build up the Bolivian nation to achieve justice and well-being for everyone, and to have the people truly decide their own destiny."

Paz Zamora says "it is not the people who are at the service of democracy and its institutions, but vice versa," and that "the events of 30 June, when the life of the president of the Republic was in danger, constituted a spontaneous and affirmative plebiscite on democracy." Paz Zamora continues by saying that "the Bolivian people have overcome this ordeal, showing their determination not to let themselves be deprived of the freedom they conquered," and that "those who had their doubts about the people's democratic vocation received their answer." Zamora adds that "the people want solutions, but democratic ones," and that "this process cannot continue without the people's decision to fight, primarily the workers and the peasants; without the active responsible, and institutional participation of the Armed Forces; without the democratic union that made this process possible; without national unity, and without the indispensable international support." Paz Zamora concludes that "it is indispensable that we, Bolivians, once and for all eliminate as part of the evils of the past the recourse to undemocratic thinking."

After Paz Zamora's speech ends, the announcer says that President of the Supreme Court of Justice Remberto Prado Montano will say a few words. Prado Montano says that "Bolivia calls for an independent and incorruptible judicial branch," and that "only in this way will the judicial branch be able to comply with its main duty, that is, to defend the Constitution and to safeguard the rights of the citizens."

Siles Address

PY062239 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1950 GMT 6 Aug 84

[President Hernan Siles Zuazo address to Congress from Freedom House in Sucre -- live]

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] One of the main priorities of the constitutional government has been the repression of drug trafficking. The government lacked the proper means to combat this social scourge in view of the unusual power that drug trafficking gangs enjoy because of their considerable amount of money, infrastructure, and weapons. It is true we could have done more to make the people aware of the need to eradicate this scourge of our society. But it is also true that this is a difficult and complex task that demands not only the determination of the Bolivian Government but also the real participation of those countries that have a high consumption of drugs, since this is an incentive for greater cocaine production.

All Bolivians are aware that the constitutional government has adopted all necessary measures -- which will be even more drastic in the future -- to eradicate drug trafficking. However, this government undertaking has not been supported by some members of the judicial branch, who in an unaccustomed fashion freed drug traffickers arrested by government security organizations. Therefore, these criminals have found an easy way to escape justice because of a few judges who have not fulfilled their duties. I urge the judicial branch to enforce the full power of the law against drug traffickers thus avoiding [words indistinct] which degrades justice. For our part, we shall be inflexible in punishing any high-ranking government official who participates in any corrupt activities.

When we took over the government, the national economy was bankrupt while society was submerged in a complete crisis. When foreign financial investments ceased there was a decrease in the economic growth that the country was experiencing at the time, and the economy collapsed. All this had a deplorable effect on our nation.

As we have already stated, we inherited a country that was affected by serious structural problems, a country that was indebted to such an extent that it was unable to meet its international commitments. Despite the great effort made by the constitutional government to alter the situation, the economic situation in 1983 and in the first 3-month period of 1984 was unsatisfactory. The international recession continued to have a negative effect on the Bolivian economy. The prices of main national exports decreased and the prices of imports increased, while interest rates continued high. In addition, natural disasters affected 25 percent of the national agricultural production and this in turn caused a 25-percent decrease in the availability of consumer goods. In addition to the decrease in exports, we must note that the Republic of Argentina did not fully comply with payment for our gas exports. Bolivia stopped receiving one-third of the total value of gas exports.

I ask you the honorable legislators: What country can survive under such severe situations?

However, there were other factors that undermined the successful development of our economy. An important part of the private sector adopted a clearly speculative attitude. Its price policy was strongly tied to the parallel dollar rate which at times was five times that of the official rate despite the fact that the private sector received currency at the official rate from the Central Bank whenever possible. Moreover, tax evasion reached inadmissible levels, particularly regarding direct and income taxes, over-billing and under-billing, all of which seriously affected the national economy.

The inefficiency of a large part of the public administration, particularly some government-owned enterprises, and the series of strikes, stoppages, workers assemblies, etc, contributed to the decline in national production.

The lack of continuity in economic policy also contributed to this overall unsatisfactory situation. During its first 8 months in power, the government enforced an economic policy that called for gradual salary adjustments in keeping with economic variables. However, it was necessary to agree on criteria with the labor sector, to hold negotiations and convince [words indistinct]. Consequently, we delayed the enforcement of these decisions. This resulted in an increase in speculation and smuggling, which in turn generated a hike in prices and lack of supplies.

We have drafted an economic development plan which seeks to transform the productive apparatus, expand a large part of the consumer good production sector, [words indistinct] export sector; to achieve the physical, economic and social integration of the country; to control intermediary financing and commercial activities; and to strengthen state-owned companies.

Regarding the ownership of production companies, the plan calls for the enforcement of a mixed economy in which government and private, national, and international capital will coexist in harmony, but based on equal benefits and respect for objectives in keeping with the plans and commitments of each of the parties involved.

The agreements with Argentina allow us to anticipate that the flow of currency on gas exports will soon be normalized.

Therefore, in view of the Bolivian economy's dependence on the import of inputs, we believe that economic development for the remaining months of 1984 will not be undermined by the lack of currency which in 1983 not only impaired economic growth but also caused a deep imbalance in the monetary balance, thus causing a sharp increase in inflation.

In view of the series of strikes that have characterized this administration, I must urge all workers to undertake a new stage of work, effort, and agreement. I firmly believe that all social conflicts can be resolved through dialogue among the parties involved and in keeping with prevailing laws. Let us put an end to these savage fasts, to interruptions in our productive apparatus, to making demands that are unreal in view of the present national situation; in sum, to demagogic attitudes detrimental to the well-being of the people. As we have said over and over again, the government believes that many labor claims must be answered, but this can only be achieved in the medium term. It is impossible to do in 1 day what dictatorial governments ceased to do for 18 years. In keeping with the plans we revealed during our election campaign, the salary policy we implemented aimed to protect the purchasing power of workers.

Within our democratic framework the Armed Forces is a basic institution needed to safeguard peace and freedom. The conspiracy of 30 June showed the high political and professional maturity of a large majority of high-ranking Armed Forces officers and their cadres.

This unity must be strengthened through the discipline, austerity, and the respect for superiors that characterize military institutions.

The moral authority and prestige of the Armed Forces in this process of rapprochement with their people will increase tremendously if they comply with their sacred duty of defending and safeguarding our nation's independence, of safeguarding internal peace, and of respecting the national political leadership, in addition to making an integral contribution to the development of the country.

The recent events of 30 June showed us the irrevocable will of Bolivians to safeguard the democratic process. Once again we reassert that there can be no victory without popular support and that the people are the owners of their destiny; that Bolivia does not want to go back to antidemocratic regimes but to go forward with the irrevocable will of safeguarding freedom, achieving well-being, and (?safeguarding) peace [word indistinct] human beings.

Exacerbated political confrontations between the government and the opposition is an issue of concern for all Bolivians and the government because if it persists the democratic process may be cut short.

As a government leader I have the duty to call on all national sectors to help achieve stability so that we shall be able to hand over to the next government to be elected by the will of the people a developing country based on an orderly economy, supported by a strong and solid democracy that will allow future government leaders to continue on the path of economic and cultural development. But to achieve these goals (?all Bolivians) must make a great effort.

In sum, the government wants to act in keeping with a positive attitude by holding a dialogue with all national sectors. Perhaps some believe that this is a sign of weakness, but politically mature nations resolve their problems through dialogue and in keeping with laws. Let us jointly undertake this path to strengthen national unity and the budding democracy.

On the anniversary of Bolivian independence, I express my sincere wishes for the success of Latin American unity, for peace and friendship among nations, and for the establishment of a new international economic order which will be just to all countries, particularly those of the Third World. I also thank all friendly nations and their governments for the solidarity they have expressed to Bolivia and its democratic government.

Further Report

PY070158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Siles Zuazo noted that he had to govern a country that is bankrupt, that is confronting a foreign debt that will be impossible to pay under present conditions, and that last year experienced natural disasters that damaged one-third of the national harvest.

As a positive point, he mentioned the reorganization of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) coalition, which is made up of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), the Communist Party (PC); and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), which experienced a severe split last year.

He also announced that his administration will undertake an administrative decentralization program to achieve national integration and unity to allow the different regions to achieve development for the benefit of the country. He also reasserted that municipal elections at the national level will be held on 4 December and that this will expand and strengthen the democratic system.

BRIEFS

SENATE ELECTIONS -- Dr Julio Garret Ayllon has been reelected Senate president. Heberto Castedo Llado was elected first vice president, Oscar Zamora Medinacelli second vice president, Luis Anez Alvarez first secretary, Mario Rolon Anaya second secretary, and Luis Pelaez Rioja third secretary. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 84 PY]

NATIONAL AGRARIAN COMMISSION -- Through a decree the government has created the National Agrarian Commission, which will be charged with updating and completing the legal rules enacted on this matter since 12 August 1953 by taking into account the various projects submitted by peasant and social organizations. The commission will be headed by Dr Eduardo (Lar) Figuerero and made up of specialists appointed by the supreme government and other institutions. [Text] [La Paz Cadena Panamerican in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Aug 84 PY]

OIL FIELD BEGINS PRODUCTION -- Government Oil Deposits has reported that production has begun in the Vuelta Grande oil field. It is expected that Vuelta Grande will produce 5,500 barrels of oil and 2,700 cubic meters of natural gas daily. The project includes 12 wells. So far, 11 wells have been drilled and 9 wells are producing. [Summary] [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Aug 84 PY]

SONDA IV ROCKET TO BE LAUNCHED IN OCTOBER

PY070128 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Brazil should achieve self-sufficiency in space technology in a few more years. This remark was made by the director of the Technical Aerospace Center of Sao Jose dos Campos, General Hugo de Oliveira Piva, in Sao Luis, Maranhao State, during a lecture on the Brazilian space program he gave today at the state legislative assembly.

[Begin Piva recording] We have an important objective this year: the launching of the Sonda IV rocket that will prove our new technology. In 1989 we will put in orbit our first satellite, which will be very simple. But in 1991-92, we will have more sophisticated satellites that will be very useful for Brazil's development. [end recording]

According to General Piva, the Sonda IV rocket will be launched in October and it will test the technology the country needs for building the satellite launch vehicle.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD DISCUSSES DEBT RENEGOTIATIONS

PY061357 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The third stage of the foreign debt renegotiation will take place in October. This announcement was made by Central Bank President Alfonso Celso Pastore, who explained that the meeting with U.S. bankers last week was merely preliminary in nature and that it was not supposed to open the negotiations.

As for the targets agreed upon with the IMF, everything is fine, and there will be no need whatsoever to resort to waivers. The IMF mission that arrives within the next few days will discuss the targets to be attained this year. The Brazilian position remains unchanged, which is that of (?awaiting) the results of the Mexican renegotiation to take advantage of (?the waiver).

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

PY062359 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] President Figueiredo will leave the hospital tomorrow afternoon. This information was provided by presidential spokesman Carlos Atila who also said that there will be no more medical bulletins on President Figueiredo's health.

[Begin Atila recording] The president should be discharged from the hospital tomorrow afternoon and there will be no more medical bulletins because his condition is now stable. He is resting and his condition is improving.. [end recording]

The president was hospitalized on 4 August at the Sara Kubitschek Hospital in Brasilia due to severe pain caused by irritation of a nerve in the spine. According to Carlos Atila, the president's general condition is good and his recovery is progressing as expected.

[Begin Atila recording] The recovery is progressing as expected. The rest is producing good effects, and Dr Nunes expects that he will be discharged from the hospital tomorrow afternoon. [end recording]

Carlos Atila also said that visits are restricted to ensure the President's recovery.

[Begin Atila recording] On physicians' orders he is to receive the least visits possible so that he can rest without being disturbed. Rest is essential to his recovery. [end recording]

Atila reported that the president has received visits by some ministers, such as Army Minister Walter Pires and Navy Minister Alfredo Karam. Education Minister Esther Ferraz came to the hospital, and Civilian Cabinet Chief Joao Leitaõ de Abreu phoned the President. The presidential spokesman also said that the hospitalization did not change the President's routine and he will continue to take care of government's business. He finally said that the president will most likely continue resting at the Torto Farm for a week.

[Begin Atila recording] most likely the president will continue resting for a week at Torto Farm. Tomorrow Dr Nunes will prescribe the type of care the President will require to make possible his complete recovery. [end recording]

This afternoon President Figueiredo received the visit of Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos. Vice President Aureliano Chaves also came to the hospital where he signed the visitors book as Minas Gerais Governor Tancredo Neves did earlier.

POLITICIANS CRITICIZE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

PY061549 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Political circles throughout the country have reacted strongly to a statement that President Joao Figueiredo made on 4 August in Sao Paulo. During an informal conversation with reporters, Figueiredo said that the Brazilian people do not deserve their politicians. Bahia Filho filed this report on the repercussions of that statement:

[Begin recording] Sao Paulo politicians have reacted with perplexity and irritation to the statement by Figueiredo that the Brazilian people do not deserve their politicians. Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro has said that it is inflation that the Brazilian people do not deserve and that it is the technocrats who have failed and let the annual inflation rate reach 220 percent.

Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] President Ulisses Guimaraes, in an angry reaction to the president's statement, said that the president of the nation still has time to call for direct elections immediately, in order to allow the development of new mentalities and national leaders that will eradicate political evils. Workers' Party [PDT] regional president Roge Ferreira has disagreed with President Joao Figueiredo and stressed that the president's remark did not serve the purpose of indirectly criticizing others. [end recording]

PDS, PMDB TO FORMALIZE ALLIANCE

PY061455 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The alliance between Social Democratic Party [PDS] Liberal Front and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] will be formalized tomorrow afternoon in the federal Chamber of Deputies in Brasilia, when the coalition will release a 22-point document entitled Commitment to the Nation. The document contains the coalition's government program.

BRIEFS

MENINGITIS, MEASLES CASES REPORTED -- Today's lead story is that now there are also meningitis cases in Sao Paulo. We have the following reports, which were not released by the Health Department but were obtained by the Bandeirantes team of reporters: during the last 6 days, from 20 to 25 July, there have been 21 deaths due to measles and 14 deaths due to meningitis at the Emilio Ribas Hospital. [Excerpts] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jul 84 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON VATICAN'S BEAGLE COMMUNIQUE

PY061907 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Holy See has issued an official communique through the mediation office which states that Chile and Argentina have made substantial progress in the Beagle negotiations,

For its part, the Chilean Foreign Ministry has stressed the importance of the communique issued by the mediation office at the Vatican today. Foreign Ministry spokesman Marcelo Padilla pointed out the importance of the mediation office admitting that the two parties have taken a significant step toward the final treaty by reaching various points of agreement.

As for the request for secrecy made by the Vatican, Padilla said that secrecy is characteristic in all diplomatic negotiations.

Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has declined to comment on the official communique issued by the Holy See through the mediation office.

SUPREME COURT AUTHORIZES TESTIMONIAL TO ALLENDE

PY040052 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1458 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Aug (EFE) -- The First Chamber of the Supreme Court has unanimously ruled that the chief of the emergency zone does not have the legal power to forbid a testimonial to former President Salvador Allende.

The testimonial had been scheduled for 24 June by the Socialist Artists Group, and it had been organized by Gonzalo Meza Allende, a grandson of the former president.

Under the terms of the court resolution, "the organizers have the right to set a date within the next 20 days to hold the testimonial," noted the lawyer of the plaintiff, Gustavo Horvitz.

HOY COLUMN BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR CURRENT CRISIS

PY061609 Santiago HOY in Spanish 1-7 Aug 84 p 5

[From "The Director's Column" by Emilio Filippi: "The Debate That Interests Chile Is Still Pending"]

[Text] Although the government is maintaining its stance that Chile's great problem at this moment is communism, it is obvious that it is part of a propaganda campaign aimed at obtaining cheap political benefits.

There is nothing more suitable for the regime -- which only knows how to effectively implement repressive measures -- than inflating the dimensions of what it considers its principal enemy. In this way, it distracts the country from important issues that do affect all Chileans and keep them oppressed. But exaggerating the fears of communism, and taking into account the position adopted by the current government against its opponent, and attributing to communism alone the use of violence, without at least making a self-criticism, the government achieves -- or so it believes to achieve -- dividends which might justify its failure.

This situation postpones, unnecessarily and dangerously, the debate of the main problem: Chile, a traditionally democratic country that has been progressively moving toward modernization and development, is today a frustrated nation. The so-called "institutionalization" is only the reaffirmation of a system that supplants democracy. An economic policy has been experimented with in Chile for 11 years, and it has only brought misery, hunger, and anxiety to all, especially among the middle and lower classes. Unemployment has reached unprecedented rates. The industries build with tremendous efforts, with the aid of the state and the initiative of private citizens, have decreased their production, if not gone broke or bankrupt. The purchasing power of the workers' salaries has dropped tremendously, and the country must use a good part of its export income to pay the interest and principal of its bulky foreign debt, the highest and most iniquitous in Chilean history.

Since the government feels that these problems should not lead to any dissatisfaction, because it claims that it is absurd for the people to protest the tremendous disgrace that has fallen upon the country, the first thing that comes to its mind is finding a culprit and repressing it inflexibly. It has never crossed the government's mind that the responsibility for what is happening in the country falls directly on it. None of the previous governments had as much power as the current one; so much so that the chief of state once even said that not a single sheet of paper moves here without his authorization. Thus, so much power to do or not to do not only represents an advantage over the remainder of Chileans but also undermines a serious, definite, and irrefutable responsibility. Looking for domestic or foreign culprits implies avoiding self-criticism, an element of analysis that is indispensable for any ruler who wants to be just and to act accordingly.

The decision to find a scapegoat -- to disguise what is really happening -- leads to repression, which is usually much greater than the failure one tries to fight, causing violent reactions of inconceivable scope. We all know that he who seeds the wind shall reap the whirlwind, and that there is no worse evil than to pretend that the dignity and tranquility of the people can be offended repeatedly and that this offense can go unpunished. There is a limit where patience ends and irrationality begins, and thus violence prevails, without knowing where it comes from and when it will end.

What we are trying to say is that the debate over the basic issue of what is happening to us is still pending in Chile. The government position to divide Chileans between patriots and foes is absurd, because it creates deeper and broader gaps, with the unfortunate desire of gaining time. And so is the irrational violence of those who please those who use repression as the sole means of governing. We trust it will not be too late for those who believe in democracy to sit at a negotiating table to reach an agreement to turn Chile again into a country of brotherhood.

MUN TURNS DOWN PN REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

PY030417 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Andres Allamand, the secretary general of the Movement for National Unity, MUN, has sent a letter to Carmen Saenz, Pedro Correa, Fernando Ochagavia, [name indistinct], and Mario Rios, who are members of the National Party [PN] political commission. In his letter, Allamand refers to a letter that the National Party had addressed to the MUN asking it to join the party. Allamand says that the request is completely unfeasible and unrealistic, and that even though some MUN members did have the satisfaction of being members of the old National Party and of cooperating in its success, they cannot ignore that the National Party was legally abolished 11 years ago.

On the other hand, Allamand adds, the mere resurrection of the former National Party, which some of its old members are trying to accomplish, does not meet the current challenge and is meaningless for thousands of former party members and independent youths who want a new path.

We will not refer, Allamand explains in his letter, to the arguments that you outlined in your letter about the political situation because we believe this would be an exchange of unofficial views. However, Allamand points out that MUN members believe that the allegedly reunifying purpose of the National Party letter is not reflected by the invitation conveyed in the letter by the time it was delivered or in the way it was publicized.

Finally, Allamand stresses that the MUN will continue to lend its support to the sectors that have adopted a moderate, independent, and constructive political position.

PN Urges Consensus

PY042102 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpts] National Party [PN] leaders throughout the country held a meeting today. Speaking to Radio Cooperativa about the reasons for holding the meeting, Carmen Saenz, the chairperson of the National Party Political Affairs Commission, said that a national political consensus must be achieved to restore democracy in the country.

Asked her opinion of the response issued by the National Unity Movement [MUN], signed by Andres Allamand, to a letter sent by the National Party Political Affairs Commission in which it urged the MUN to undertake unified action, she said:

[Begin Carmen Saenz recording] We regret this, but I believe that in the long run we shall have to overcome our differences, because the present situation Chile is confronting at the domestic and international levels calls for all Chilean rightist sectors to be united in one single front. Beyond this I believe that it is the civic duty of all democratic parties to achieve a peaceful democratic transition, and without any clashes among Chileans. Of course, some movements are still not aware of this need. [end recording]

Carmen Saenz said that the Chilean rightist sectors have played a preponderant role in Chilean history and that, therefore, it is indispensable to achieve a consensus of all parties.

[Begin Carmen Saenz recording] This country is divided into two completely opposite groups, and there are sectors that cannot be reconciled. This is why I believe that it is imperative to have a strong rightist sector, one that is aware of the real situation Chile is presently experiencing. It must seek a consensus of the center so that people will not be polarized into two arbitrary groups as we have now. [end recording]

She added that the National Party has an irrevocable commitment: to restore democracy in Chile.

AD, CNT LEADERS AGREE ON 'JOINT MOBILIZATION'

PY032204 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] At a 2-hour meeting today leaders of the National Workers Command [CNT] and of the Democratic Alliance [AD] concluded a broad joint mobilization agreement.

Attending for the AD were AD President Enrique Silva Cimma, Gabriel Valdes, Jorge Molina, Ricardo Lagos, Julio (Estuardo), Mario Sharpe, Patricio Morales, Tomas Reyes, Guillermo (Pickering), Raul Troncoso, Armando Jaramillo, Julio Subercaseaux, and Levian Munoz.

Attending for the CNT were Rodolfo Seguel, Manuel Bustos, Federico Mujica, and Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, among others. Commenting on the meeting, Seguel said:

[Begin Seguel recording] We believe that this type of meeting should continue and in fact we agreed to hold further meetings in the future. The preliminary agreements we concluded with the AD will be important for the future of the nation. [end recording]

Commenting on the same subject, Silva Cimma said:

[Begin Silva Cimma recording] For instance, we declared our joint support for the Drive for Life that will be held on 9 August. We also held general discussions on AD mobilization plans, both present and future. In this respect, both the politicians and union leaders agreed that all mobilizations must be peaceful. [end recording]

Silva Cimma also gave some details of the agreements reached today between the union leaders and politicians:

[Begin Silva Cimma recording] Everyone became aware of the need to act together, in a coordinated fashion, in any effort aimed at promoting the prompt reestablishment of democracy in Chile. [end recording]

Asked for more details about a national mobilization command, Silva Cimma said:

[Begin Silva Cimma recording] This possibility is being studied and further talks will be held next week between CNT and AD leaders. [end recording]

PCCH REPORTEDLY HOLDING GUERRILLA WARFARE COURSES

PYO41744 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Jul 84 p C 1, C 6

[Text] Analyzing the latest violence in Santiago, an intelligence expert has said that the "Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] is currently training people in basic urban guerrilla warfare." The source, who asked not to be identified, said that the PCCh has mobilized the so-called "Manuel Rodriguez Front," which is made up of individuals from its ranks.

Studies conducted on the actions being carried out by the proscribed PCCh indicate that they are aimed at causing fear and insecurity among the people by creating disorder among students, workers, youths, etc. The paramilitary training course consists of teaching people to use arms, manufacture explosives, and carry out clandestine actions. To attain this, the PCCh relies on the experience of individuals who have lived in countries under the communist orbit and who are now back in Chile.

However, the source said that the arrests conducted by security forces and the performance of the detainees show that "the youths recruited by the PCCh to carry out violent actions do not have experience in this field." He added that "the PCCh is maliciously taking advantage of the inherent unruly nature of a small group of youths and of workers and criminals."

The source pointed out that the PCC is promoting protests in popular communities and that it does not hesitate to encourage vandalism and the use of arms clandestinely brought into the country. He pointed out that the arms used to attack security and police forces are "mainly of Soviet and Czechoslovak origin, including the AKA rifles," adding that subversives also use arms stolen from arms factories or seized from policemen during their attacks.

The source said that "the guerrilla warfare training course also embraces attacks against public transportation vehicles and methods to hinder their operation, all of which affect bus owners and of course the people who use this service."

The source pointed out that "one of the objectives of the PCC and of its armed group, the Manuel Rodriguez Front, is to promote police repression to make themselves appear as victims."

The source stressed that there is a struggle between the PCC and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] because the two groups, which are proscribed under present law, claim responsibility for the armed violence. However, he said that "the two groups form part of the Popular Democratic Movement."

The source asserted that Marxists seek to "increase violence," but said that the situation is under control.

THREE COMMUNIST LEADERS ARRESTED UPON ARRIVAL

PY042107 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Aug (AFP) -- The authorities have reported that the three Communist leaders who today returned to Chile from Colombia, despite the fact that the government has banished them, have been arrested at Santiago airport so that they can later be banished to remote places in the interior of the country.

Communist leaders Luis Godoy Gomez, Rene Largo Farias, and Osiel Nunez were deported to Bogota on 26 July, but they refused to request political asylum and had to return to Santiago aboard an Avianca flight.

Amid a vast police operation at Merino Benitez Airport, members of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) and National Workers Command (CNT) welcomed the Communist Leaders, who were immediately arrested so they can be taken to isolated areas in keeping with a decision of the Pinochet government.

Banished to Interior

PY061359 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The three Communist leaders who had been expelled from Chile have been banished to the interior of the country.

According to reports from Punta Arenas, Rene Largo Farias and Luis Godoy were transported to the Cochrane and Melinka localities, respectively, on board a small plane of the Coyhaique airline company.

The Interior Ministry has banished Communist Osiel Nunez to the Cutter locality in the First Region.

REPORTAGE ON VIOLENCE, TERRORIST ATTACKS

Army NCO's House Bombed

PY032158 Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The home of an Army noncommissioned officer has been attacked. Policemen are searching for the individuals who at 0445 today threw a bomb into the front yard of the house at 545 Uruguay Street in Puente Alto. The bomb caused damage to the facade of the house, where an Army noncommissioned officer resides. According to available information, the bomb was charged with ammonium gelatin and upon exploding broke windows and caused damage to the front door.

Attack in Quinta Normal

PY061340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] A dynamite attack on an electricity post has caused a blackout in a large part of Quinta Normal. Marxist subversives placed a powerful explosive device on an electricity post located along Enfermera Maria Ramos Street. As a result of the explosion a wall of the residence at 4593 Enfermera Maria Ramos Street collapsed and crushed two cars parked there. Policemen later caught red-handed an individual who was pouring gasoline on a bus in the vicinity of Alameda station. They were able to prevent the bus from burning, but the culprit managed to escape.

Meanwhile, police are evaluating the damage caused by the explosion of a device planted at a branch of the Social Insurance Association by criminal subversives. According to a preliminary report by the Carabineros, the bomb exploded at the Social Insurance Association's branch located at 2471 San Paulo Street at 2300 last night. The explosive destroyed all the windows of the association building and of the buildings next to it. No victims were reported and police are searching for the authors of this attack.

Blackout, Explosions in Santiago

PY070239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Aug (AFP) -- A widespread blackout left the cities of Santiago, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar in the dark tonight and several explosions were heard throughout the capital city. The police did not report the reasons for the blackout. The power cut started at 2135 without affecting downtown Santiago where Government House is located. In the last 8 months several similar blackouts have taken place in central Chile as a result of sabotage for which the leftist clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) has claimed credit.

THREE PERUVIAN BOATS SEIZED, FINED, RELEASED

PY030336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Arica, Chile, 2 Aug (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that three Peruvian fishing boats were detained and fined for having illegally entered Chilean waters near the port of Arica. The three ships, with a total of 36 crewmen, were caught early on the morning of 1 August. They were authorized to return to their port of origin after paying a fine of \$1,000 each. It has been noted that similar fines were imposed on several Peruvian ships which entered Chilean waters a week ago in the same area of Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT

PA061947 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, has arrived in Bogota on an official 2-day visit to Colombia. Fokin met with Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo this morning. In a brief statement to the press, the Soviet official said that he intends to talk with Colombia's authorities on political issues of mutual interest and to learn more about the Contadora Group's efforts for peace. Before returning to the USSR, Fokin will hold a news conference at the Soviet Embassy to report on the results of his visit to the country, the Colombian Foreign Ministry reported.

Endorses Cartagena, Contadora

PA070027 Paris AFP in Spanish 2014 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (AFP) -- The USSR today endorsed the foreign debt proposal that 11 Latin American countries set forth in the Consensus of Cartagena and also the peace efforts by the Contadora Group for Central America.

Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, who is in Bogota, expressed his country's support to both initiatives by President Belisario Betancur during an interview at Narino Palace which lasted over 1 hour. While announcing his country's support for the foreign debt document signed by the Latin American countries last June in Cartagena, the top Soviet official said that the USSR will endorse the document at the next UN General Assembly. Fokin stressed the need to find a solution to the problem of the Latin American countries' growing foreign debt. He also said that the USSR supports the Contadora Group, comprised of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, and is willing to continue making efforts for world peace, which is seriously endangered. Finally, Fokin asked all nations "to make constructive efforts to eliminate this threat."

CLASH PREVENTS GUERRILLAS-PEACE COMMISSION TALK

PA070418 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Report by Alfonso Mena]

[Text] Troops of the Pichincha 8th Infantry Battalion and of the 3d Brigade this afternoon continued patrolling San Francisco, Toribio Municipality, in norther Cauca Department, where a clash between the Army and the 19 April Movement [M-19] broke out yesterday as a meeting with the National Peace Commission was getting under way. Concise reports issued by the Army 3d Brigade indicate that the area is now calm. Media was denied access to the area.

It was confirmed that one guerrilla was killed in that clash. Meanwhile, it was said that the members of the commission to hold a dialogue with the M-19 and the People's Liberation Army [EPL] were still in Bogota after their meeting was canceled due to a [words indistinct] between the Army and the commission, which had planned that the meeting take place at Toribio's central square. Military sources in Cali confirmed that Lieutenant Rafael Martinez was critically wounded in the exchange of fire. He was reported in stable condition at a clinic in Valle's capital city.

HURTADO DISCUSSES ECONOMY, NEXT GOVERNMENT

PA070021 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0125 GMT 6 Aug 84

[President Oswaldo Hurtado press conference with journalists Juan Cuevas Jaramillo of REVISTA NUEVA; Jose Guerra Castillo of EL EXPRESO; Mario Jaramillo Paredes of EL MERCURIO and Gonzalo Ortiz Crespo of HOY -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] On the issue of the national economy, you mentioned increased revenue from oil. There are rumors that you have created difficulties, that you have been trying to [words indistinct] next government. According to a study carried out by the Quito Chamber of Commerce, to be delivered to the next government, payments of the foreign debt for 1984 will amount to \$1.7 billion, including amortization and interest. Would you expand on this and the foreign debt situation facing the incoming government?

[Hurtado] Here you see the difference between the national economy I inherited and the one the new government will face. I had to begin the long process of renegotiating the foreign debt. We hope to sign the corresponding agreement [words indistinct] this week. I hope that this agreement and its signing will not be used to tie the hands of the government in relation to the debt. The incoming government can always renegotiate the foreign debt again in the next few years. [passage indistinct]

Regarding oil exports, we have increased these by about 40,000 barrels. This amount is expected to be raised by another 40,000 barrels daily through our efforts. For the first time since 1982, oil exports have increased.

In addition, my government has substantially reduced the deficit of the fiscal sector to less than 1 percent [words indistinct]. I mean the consolidated public sector, not only the state budget. My government has also succeeded in considerably reducing the balance of payment deficit, as well as in maintaining inflation at 25 percent. I cannot say that at this moment the economic conditions are perfect, but I am of the opinion that the new president will form a new administration precisely to solve the country's problems.

[Question] Isn't it true that your government increased the foreign debt by a significant amount?

[Hurtado] It is true. I assumed office on 24 May 1981 and had to execute a state budget. National resources had to be generated. The country could not be paralyzed. But those who talked with me from both the private and the public sector, those who went to the presidential palace in June 1981, heard me say: Please don't pressure the national government for increased public expenditure because all of it has been financed with foreign governments loans. But the figure you mention is correct. The foreign debt grew during my term. But I would like to ask Ecuadoreans to understand that time was required to change our development pattern.

[Question] Mr President: VISTAZO magazine carries an article in its latest issue entitled "The Brand New Opposition," and asks: What about a team with three captains? The writer of the article was referring to you, Borja, [Rodrigo Borja Cevallos of the Democratic Left] and Hurtado Gonzalez [not further identified]. The magazine asserts that the opposition group must have a single leader. My question is: You have just repeated that you will again be just another soldier when your term ends. Will you be a private or a commander of Popular Democracy? Will you organize your own party?

[Hurtado] No, I will not organize any new party. I have always strived to unite, not to divide. Eleven years ago, in 1973, I promoted a deeper unity in the center leftist sector and formed the Institute for Political Studies with Francisco Huertas, the Liberal Party leader, and the Conservative Party leader.

The institute had the purpose of forming a great party. I have proof of this. As a result, the Popular Democracy party was organized [words indistinct]. I will work for this party as much as possible. I don't hope to become a party leader or its president. I prefer to be another soldier helping the party. I don't think this entails a loss of prestige. Quite the contrary, my party has shown that its members are qualified to lead and manage the country in extremely difficult and complex circumstances. This is not only my personal opinion, but that of newsmen and the public. It has also been confirmed by surveys. It is my opinion that the Popular Democracy government is highly regarded by a great many Ecuadoreans.

The opposition and Popular Democracy leadership will be held by whoever becomes the party president. Popular Democracy can carry out many tasks, such as helping to train our leaders. My experience could be useful here. Another task is to promote the recruitment of new members. Now that this term is about to end, some distinguished Ecuadoreans will become members of the Popular Democracy party.

[Question] Do you expect political harassment of your party members in the future or that mass imprisonment of party officials might occur as a smokescreen [words indistinct]?

[Hurtado] The next government will probably be consistent. It has demonstrated its ability to find excuses during these 5 years. [Words indistinct] that it will continue finding excuses in the next 5 years, beginning on 10 August, although some incidents had already begun to be observed some months ago. Some individuals have already begun digging into our lives in search of something to accuse us of. There are rumors that even the news media are involved in this.

It has been said that one of the new government's goals in the next few months is not to reduce inflation or the price of the dollar or get better conditions for the foreign debt renegotiation, but to imprison 10 government officials, and if these are members of the Popular Democracy party, so much the better. All this would be conducted within the law, involving a formal charge in court, procedures followed, and imprisonment ordered. But I don't think the next government can go on like this for any extended time.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORT INCREASE -- Quito, 3 Aug (OPECNA) -- Ecuador exported 28.96 million barrels of oil in the first half of this 1984, which is 59 percent more than was exported in the latter half of 1983. Meanwhile, imports of refined oil products decreased by 61 percent when compared to the same period. [Summary] [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Aug 84 PA]

UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY061524 Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 5 Aug 84 p 10

[Excerpts] Upon his arrival at President Stroessner International Airport, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Ray Whitney told EL DIARIO: The only purpose of my brief sojourn in Paraguay is to learn more about this country, particularly about matters concerning Paraguayan-British relations. The visitor will stay in Paraguay until Tuesday, when he will continue his tour of various Latin American countries. Whitney was met at the airport by Foreign Ministry Protocol Director Julio Pena, who introduced him to Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Rodney Elpidio Acevedo. Acevedo welcomed Whitney on behalf of the Paraguayan Government, and he held a frank talk with him on general matters of common interest. Whitney arrived in Paraguay on board a regular Eastern Airlines flight.

Asked his opinion of the current status of Paraguayan-British relations, Whitney said: "Relations between our two countries are currently very good, and I hope my visit will serve to increase them in various fields, including cooperation and general assistance." Following Mr Whitney's kind gesture, we requested his opinion about a report issued in London by the Bradford Institute for Peace Studies that states "Argentina is carrying out another very large military buildup." Whitney replied that he was unaware of the report. However, he added "Great Britain intends to normalize relations with Argentina, but we must, of course, respect our commitments to the kelpers. We also have a great desire to promote an agreement with Argentina to restore the normal relations we had before the outbreak of the South Atlantic conflict."

ASUNCION ARCHBISHOP URGES FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PY042052 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Aug 84 p 11

[Text] "...The social and the private lives of a people cannot evolve normally unless this is done within an atmosphere of truth and freedom. The people need and have the right to know how their future is being handled, and they must have confidence in their rulers, to whom they have entrusted their current and future well-being and peace. This confidence is born and fed only on the truth." This was stated by Asuncion Archbishop Ismael Rolon in a document released this morning by the press department of the Asuncion Archbishopric. In the document, Msgr Rolon discusses the importance of truth, the current role of the mass media, and the constitutional rules on the freedom of expression.

The document says: "A biased and condescending press is incapable of satisfying the people. However, a responsible and free pluralism of information gives the people better opportunities to grasp the truth, which never dies and is almost impossible to hide. On the other hand, deception, no matter how well organized it may be, is incapable of creating a responsible and stable public opinion, which is so important in the lives of a people." Msgr Rolon then recalls that "Article 72 of our Constitution categorically states that 'the freedom of expression and of information without prior censorship are inviolable rights that can be neither restricted nor canceled by the law except in the cases listed in the previous article, which includes promoting hatred among Paraguayans and struggle among classes, and inciting the people to commit crimes and violence. All this is true."

The archbishop's message begins by stating that "in compliance with its religious mission in the world, the church raises its voice whenever it feels the need to open the eyes of the people to certain dangers that could hinder or destroy their development, morale, peace, or faith. The government and the people must conquer the common good together. The church does not intend to denounce personal sins, but rather those which affect society."

VICE PRESIDENT PROPOSES HOLDING SUMMIT ON DEBT

PY070213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Peruvian Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini today proposed holding a meeting of Latin American presidents to adopt a joint political agreement on the Latin American foreign debt which totals \$350 billion. Alva, who has just been proclaimed presidential candidate for the ruling Popular Action [AP] Party for the elections scheduled for April, said that Latin America is experiencing a dramatic situation and that it is obvious that it will be unable to pay the accumulated debt now or within 5 years. Regarding his proposal for the holding a Latin American summit, he noted that it is not a matter of agreeing on when or how much to pay but of establishing a payments program that will not undermine regional development. [Passage indistinct] if it were to pay all its obligations, it will not have any preferences over the debt that the fatherland has with its sons.

NUCLEAR ENERGY INSTITUTE HEAD ON HUARANGAL PLANT

PY061412 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Huarangal nuclear plant, which is being built 20 km north of Lima with Argentine technical and financial aid, will begin providing services to industrial, agricultural, and pharmaceutical sectors in Peru as of July 1986. On making this announcement, General Juan Barreda Delgado, president of the National Nuclear Energy Institute, also said that the construction of the nuclear plant stopped 1 year ago because of financial commitments that Peru could not meet. Gen Barreda, who traveled to Buenos Aires today, expressed his gratitude for the cooperation received from Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, who during the last visit to Peru adopted significant measures for the resumption of the construction of the nuclear plant. After reporting that the construction is in an advanced stage and that a potential 10 [potencia 10] reactor can already be installed, General Barreda said that he is traveling to Buenos Aires to restructure the project with Argentine authorities. The Huarangal project is valued at \$80 million. Gen Barreda also said that Brazil has repeatedly offered cooperation in this area, and that Peruvian authorities are studying these proposals, which may be accepted in the near future.

SHINING PATH SAID TO MURDER 37 PEASANTS IN AYACUCHO

PY042032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 4 Aug (EFE) -- Subversives belonging to the Maoist Shining Path have murdered 37 peasants. A total of 15 peasants had their tongues cut out before they were beheaded. Sources close to the Lima police headquarters have stated that "terrorists entered the Huambo locality on 31 July and murdered 10 local residents." Huambo is located in Lucanas Province, 200 km south of the city of Ayacucho. On 1 August, terrorists entered the Marcolla Alta locality and murdered 18 peasants and local officials on the charge of cooperating with the Army. After the massacre was reported, military and police forces arrived in Marcolla Alta on 2 August to carry out an investigation, and they left the area on the same day. On the night of 2 August, Shining Path members returned to Marcolla Alta and beheaded 15 peasants after cutting their tongues out. The victims, who were accused of reporting the massacre the day before, were between 55 and 70 years of age.

BLANCO PARTY ON ELECTIONS, RIFT WITH MILITARY

Election Role Still Possible

PY061938 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Dr Gonzalo Aguirre [Blanco Party leader] stated at noon today that the fundamental problem with the agreement between the political parties and the Armed Forces is that of amending the Constitution. He said that he is not aware of all the commitments assumed by the political parties, but that most of the Armed Forces proposals have been thoroughly studied.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Institutional Act No 19 provides for elections in November 1984. Can we say that National Party members will not participate in these elections?

[Aguirre] No one has said such a thing, and we have not discussed this point. What we are considering is the pact. If there is a call for elections, that is a different problem, because it does not stem from the pact. It is a commitment assumed unilaterally by the Armed Forces, and it was expressly ratified in the text of Institutional Act No 2.

No one has said that the National Party will not participate in the elections. The National Party has proclaimed its candidate for president of the Republic, and he is Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, whose running mate for the vice presidency will be Carlos Julio Pereira.

[Correspondent] A press report released a few hours ago stated that while Ferreira Aldunate remains in prison, the National Party will not participate in the November elections. This report was released by the National Party.

[Aguirre] Well, it could be a report by the National Party, but it is not the official spokesman of the party. Only the party's board and its convention can speak on behalf of the party. And according to the party statutes, a decision to abstain from participating in the elections can only be made by the convention and ratified by the board. This means that this could have not been said. What is true is what we have said so far, that while Ferreira Aldunate is in prison, arbitrarily accused of crimes we all know he did not commit, the National Party will not negotiate.
[end recording]

Remarks made by several leaders of the National Party have caused great discontent among some party delegates who are participating in negotiations with the Armed Forces.

Dr Juan Vicente Chiarino, presidential candidate for the Civic Union, has told Radio El Espectador that so far no one has said which of the points of the pact is not appropriate. He added that if the constituent assembly does not approve any amendment, beginning with the plebiscite, the latest Constitution will continue in effect.

Military Agreement Rejected

PY070406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0326 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 6 Aug (EFE) -- The Blanco Party today refused to approve the agreement reached between representatives of the Armed Forces and the politicians to guarantee the 25 November elections.

The executive board of the Blanco Party, which has withdrawn from the dialogue as long as its presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate remains in prison, also appointed a delegation to hold meetings with the other Uruguayan political parties.

Hector Lorenzo Rios, a leader of the Blanco Party, stressed that his party will not sign any agreements as a prerequisite for the release of Ferreira Aldunate. "Our party is not prepared to pay any price whatsoever for the release and rehabilitation of its leader," Lorenzo Rios added.

Gonzalo Aguirre, another Blanco leader, rejected the agreement and said that it is just another means for the military to attain their objectives.

Despite their stated opposition, none of the leaders indicated that they would not participate in the elections slated for November this year which will terminate 11 years of dictatorship in Uruguay.

CIVIC UNION NAMES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY060334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0153 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Aug (EFE) -- The Christian Social Party, Civic Union, of Uruguay today proclaimed its presidential ticket headed by veteran leader Juan Vicente Chiarino for the upcoming 25 November presidential elections. The convention, which was held in Montevideo, named economist Federico Slinger as vice presidential candidate.

Chiarino, 82 years old, was one of the negotiators with the Armed Forces to reach a democratization agreement for the installment of a civilian government on 1 March 1985.

Slinger, former dean of the Uruguayan School of Economic Sciences, is a well known professor who was his party's representative in the commission made up of politicians who studied the country's foreign debt.

The convention also approved by acclamation the activities of the delegates who took part in the negotiations with the military and the first to approve the agreement reached on 3 August between the representatives of four political parties and the commanders of the Armed Forces.

The president of the party, former legislator Humberto Ciganda, was proclaimed as the first candidate in the list for senators.

The presidential ticket of the Civic Union is the second formally approved after the Blanco Party proclaimed by a majority last December the candidacy of now detained leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

The Colorado Party, the other major party in Uruguay, will proclaim on 21 August the presidential ticket headed by Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

TUPAMARO MEMBER PUIG DIES IN MILITARY HOSPITAL

PY060145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1628 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Aug (EFE) -- Jorge Leiva Puig, a Uruguayan Tupamaro member who was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 25 years in prison, has died in a military hospital in Montevideo. His relatives said that the former guerrilla member, who suffered serious heart problems, had an operation in 1979 to have an artificial valve installed. The condition of Leiva Puig, who was 40 years old when he died on 3 August, got worse due to chronic hepatitis and kidney infections. His name was included in a list of 12 political prisoners seriously ill and in danger of dying. The most serious case is Adolfo Wasem who is suffering from cancer in the same hospital.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS CONTADORA

PA062016 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1859 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Caracas, 6 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian stressed his country's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts in conversation with his Venezuelan counterpart, Isidro Morales Paul, today.

Wu later told reporters that he had also emphasized China's opposition to foreign intervention in this convulsed region.

The Contadora Group -- made up of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- is currently working to prepare a proposal for a negotiated solution to Central America's conflicts.

The two foreign ministers also discussed Chinese-Venezuelan relations in their 1-hour meeting, according to Wu, who did not go into details. The Chinese foreign minister arrived in Caracas from Mexico on Saturday on his second stop in a Latin American tour that will also include Argentina and Brazil.

Today he plans to meet with leaders of the Venezuelan parliament, while tomorrow he will meet with President Jaime Lusinchí and ranking officials in the Ministry of Energy and Mines, before leaving for Buenos Aires.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TRANSFERRED -- Lucila Velasquez, Venezuelan ambassador to Romania, has completed her assignment in that country and been transferred to the Venezuelan Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark. Velasquez was decorated with the Tudor Vladimirescu Order, first degree, for her fruitful work in Romania over more than 4 years as ambassador there. Leonardo Diaz-Gonzalez, Venezuelan ambassador to Denmark, has been transferred to Beijing. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Jul 84 p D 4 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA -- Luis la Corte, the new Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, has arrived in Bogota with his family. He will present his credentials to President Belisario Betancur next week. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Jul 84 p C 12 PA]

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE -- Barquisimeto, 27 Jul -- Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been detected among livestock farms in Lara State and Federacion District of Falcon State. As a result, the area's cattlemen have declared a state of emergency. Local cattlemen are worried because vaccines against that disease are scarce locally. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock itself does not have any available. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Jul 84 p D 21 PA]

NEW OIL WELL -- Corpoven, a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., has confirmed the discovery of a second oil well in the Venezuelan southeastern plains, near the Colombian border. The Guafita-2x oil well, located 40 km southeast of Gusaldito, produces 1,800 barrels of high quality 30 API [American Petroleum Institute standards] crude oil per day. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1926 GMT 3 Aug 84 PA]

REPORTAGE ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

WA070909 Rome IPS in English 2 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 2 (IPS) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here today for a four-day official visit that will focus on ways to improve Mexican-Chinese trade, which fell sharply last year.

The foreign minister's arrival here was the first of a four-stop tour through Latin America that will include visits to Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil.

Xueqian's visit to Mexico is the first by a Chinese foreign minister since the two countries established diplomatic relations in February 1972.

Mexico's trade with China fell to \$58 million in 1983, from \$143 million the year before. Mexican foreign ministry officials said that besides trying to revive trade, the two countries were studying possible joint investment schemes. Bilateral trade took a dramatic plunge last year. Mexican exports to China, reaching \$80.5 million in 1982, fell to \$46.3 million the next year. China, on the other hand, saw its exports to Mexico fall from \$62.6 million in 1982 to \$11.7 million the following year.

China also supports the Central American peace efforts of the Contadora Group, of which Mexico is a member along with Colombia, Panama and Venezuela. Wu Xueqian will be presented with Mexico's national "Aztec Eagle" award, and is scheduled to meet tomorrow with President Miguel de la Madrid.

His visit came one day after the close of the Chinese-Mexican mixed commission, which signed an agreement to boost bilateral cooperation in the merchant marine sector.

Chinese Ambassador Li Chao has revealed that possible joint investment schemes include a tractor factory, a pottery works and a Chinese restaurant.

Meets With Sepulveda

FLO62204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0016 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- On the last day of PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's official visit to Mexico, both Mexico and China today pronounced themselves in favor of establishing a new international economic order, dialogue.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reported that Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Wu Xueqian, on discussing the tense situation in the world, had reiterated their conviction that strict adherence by all nations to the principles within the UN Charter was indispensable for coexistence and understanding among nations.

The two officials reiterated their full and firm support for the Group of 77's efforts, which were described as of great importance toward initiating global negotiations and for world economic equilibrium.

Sepulveda Amor said that there was an urgent need to stop and reverse the arms race. The PRC Minister said that it was necessary to renew efforts at stopping the arms buildup, and reaffirmed his government's support for the Tlaltelolco treaty and the Contadora Group's efforts toward peace in Central America.

On the tense situation in southeast Asia, the two leaders recognized that the solution to the situation in Kampuchea was for all foreign troops to be removed from this area, allowing the Kampuchians to resolve their own problems.

They also agreed to frequently consult with each other on promoting bilateral exchanges and coordinating their activities in the international spheres.

On evaluating the results of 12 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the leaders believed that a high degree of bilateral exchange had been achieved in the scientific, technical, cultural, maritime transport, and economic fields.

They agreed that setting up representation at the consul level in each country would contribute to developing exchanges between the two countries. Wu Xueqian said the Mexican Government had agreed to allow the PRC to open a consulate in Tijuana, North Baja California in the near future.

PRC Views on Disarmament

FL041532 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The PRC stated that it is in favor of starting serious negotiations on world disarmament and has offered to actively participate in the process.

China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian who met with President Miguel de la Madrid, said that his nation's government openly condemns any hegemonic policy or action against weak nations, and generally against those nations involved in conflict. He said that negotiation is the best road to peace and that that is why the PRC Government supports Mexico's policy of seeking peace in Central America through the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Wu Xueqian, who will end his official 3-day visit to Mexico today, stressed the necessity of promoting understanding among the Latin American nations as a first step in achieving greater equality with industrialized nations.

Statements on Trade, Peace

FL031444 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0024 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The People's Republic of China today offered its support to developing countries in their demands for lower interest rates and elimination of trade protectionism by industrialized nations.

During a dinner hosted by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian noted that the developed countries are burdening Third World countries with the economic crisis, hampering and affecting their development and improvement of their standard of living.

In the face of the current delay in the North-South negotiations, he said, it is important to strengthen South-South cooperation, which in addition to benefiting the development of poor countries also contributes to the relations among them in the North-South negotiations.

He added that his government supports the Contadora efforts aimed at achieving the pacification of the Central American region, that it opposes the arms race and the policy of force, and it agrees on reinforcing South-South cooperation, encouraging the North-South dialogue and establishing a new international economic order.

Foreign Secretary Sepulveda Amor said trade and ties between rich and poor countries are facing greater new problems in the field of commerce 3 years after holding the South-South meeting in Cancun, Mexico.

He noted that China's political and economic evolution is having favorable repercussions in the affairs of the community of nations because of its geographic dimension, population, progress in agriculture, science, and technology, and its influence in international relations.

The Mexican diplomat added that he will continue his talks with Wu Xueqian, during which he will explain the concern of the governments over the serious risks that the world economic crisis implies for the stability of the community of nations.

Discusses Taiwan, USSR

FL032357 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that Taiwan is an obstacle for the development of relations between his country and the United States.

Speaking at the Mexican Senate, the Chinese diplomat publicly asked President Ronald Reagan to respond not only with words but with actions, inasmuch as the United States has acted contrary to the provisions of the joint communique signed by the two nations in 1982 by selling arms to Taiwan.

The American Government, he said, offered a military aircraft to Taiwan in a document outlining the future of that nation, which constitutes meddling in the domestic affairs of China.

Referring to relations with the Soviet Union, Wu noted the trade, technological, and economic cooperation with that country, even though he admitted there are obstacles on the path to the normalization of bilateral relations. Those obstacles are the decisive support that nation gave to Vietnam in the invasion of Kampuchea, the 100,000 troops that invaded Afghanistan, and the deployment of Soviet troops along the 7,000 kms of border, he added.

Likewise, he said China is threatened by the Soviet Union on the northeast of its territory and, if that country does not show flexibility by eliminating the aforementioned obstacles, it will be very difficult to normalize relations between the two nations.

SAN JOSE PACE RENEWED WITH VENEZUELA, OTHERS

FL032044 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Venezuela today approved for the fifth consecutive year a fuel cooperation plan for Central American and Caribbean nations. This was reported in an official communique issued simultaneously in Mexico City and Caracas.

The communique is signed by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, and states that the two countries each guarantee to supply daily 130,000 barrels of oil.

Also approved were credit terms of 20 percent for each countries' petroleum invoice for a five year period at 8 percent annual interest, and easy terms for economic and fuel development projects, with financing for up to 20 years at 6 percent annual interest.

The plan established the method of repayment according to the country that grants the credit and in a framework of absolute self determination, as well as properly complying with the Contadora Group's goals. Within this framework, the plan specifies that any participating country that initiates an attack on another country in the region, in violation of the UN Charter, will be suspended as a beneficiary of the plan.

The San Jose Pact was first signed on 3 August, 1980 in Costa Rica by former presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins. The pact currently benefits Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Belize, and Barbados.

No Oil to Warring Nations

FL062028 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0206 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico announced today its decision of stopping the supply of oil to any state or group of nations which becomes involved in a war in the Central American area.

Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa stressed during a press conference that oil is an element at the service of the country's political interests.

He said the Mexican Federal Government's decision on the San Jose Accord, which was renewed for a 5-year period, jointly with Venezuela and Central American countries, to supply the latter with crude oil, is strictly in agreement with the spirit of the Contadora Group.

The Mexican official said Mexico will not give in to speculative pressures in the international oil market. Labastida Ochoa said the world energy market has suffered a deterioration in its prices, above all in spot markets, in recent weeks. But that does not mean that Mexico's interests will be affected; Mexico takes care and defends its market, he added.

The situation is getting better and there has been a turnabout in international tariffs. The problems seem to be temporary. The international tariffs will be going up, inasmuch as they cannot remain static, he stressed.

Sales to Haiti End

FL062350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Sources from Pemex, Mexico's state petroleum company, said today that Mexico and Venezuela had stopped selling petroleum to Haiti because it has mismanaged the daily quota of 3,500 barrels of oil it received.

Haiti's Ambassador to Mexico Adrien Raymond said that his country was taking steps to re-enter the San Jose Pact, ratified on 3 August by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela.

Pemex recalled that Haiti, while still in the San Jose Pact, was able to repay part of its invoice on credit with low interest rates, and had the benefit of using its financial resources to carry out fuel related projects.

In spite of this, Mexican and Venezuelan crude oil sent to Haiti, later appeared on the (free) spot market in Rotterdam, which signified a great difference on what had been accorded and what Haiti was actually doing with the oil.

The San Jose Pact was ratified 3 August, and at the same time presidents Miguel de la Madrid and Jaime Lusinchi decided to accept Barbados and Belize as new beneficiaries in the petroleum accord.

TECHNICAL AID RELATIONS WITH SPAIN INCREASE

FL032203 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- With an increase in relations between Mexico and Spain on technical assistance in the maritime, railroad, and air transportation sectors, the two countries will eliminate foreign technological dependence, Spanish Minister of Transportation and Communications Enrique Baron has stated.

The Spanish official arrived in this capital today to finalize collateral agreements on the construction of ships and exchange experiences on communications in general. As part of his activities, he will visit the State of Michoacan.

Baron indicated that efforts are being made to increase and intensify maritime traffic between the two countries, and tighten security mechanisms in the airport infrastructure and in the development of the two Mexican airlines.

In the railroad sector, Enrique Baron added, there will be a joint study on the possibility of modernizing the transportation system, while at the same time the basic outline for a greater development in the field of telecommunications is defined.

During his visit to Mexico, the Spanish minister will participate in a working tour of the State of Michoacan, on the western part of the country, with his Mexican counterpart, Rodolfo Felix Valdes.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

FL032336 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1903 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican legislators and Japanese Government authorities are studying the possibility of holding interparliamentary meetings on a permanent basis.

The Mexican parliamentary delegation visiting Tokyo, headed by the secretary of the Grand Commission of the Senate, Antonio Rivapalacio, held talks with the president of the House of Representatives, Kenji Fukunaga, and the president of the House of Councillors Mutsuo Kimura.

The Mexican senators will also visit China and Korea to exchange views with legislators from those countries for the purpose of strengthening still more the ties of friendship and cooperation uniting them with Mexico.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCES CHANGES

FL061954 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0350 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretariat announced today that President Miguel de la Madrid has made the following changes in the country's foreign service.

Javier Escobar y Cordoba, the present consul general in Los Angeles, California, has been transferred to San Diego with the same post. Agustin Garcia Lopez, the present consul general in New York City, will replace Javier Escobar in Los Angeles.

Ambassador Joaquin Bernal, director general of protocol, will go to New York City as consul general, and Pedro Gonzalez Rubio, the present ambassador to Belize, will become director general of protocol.

ORTEGA ANNOUNCES CONTADORA MEETING IN ECUADOR

PA062026 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Aug 84 p 32

[By Euclides M. Corro R.]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega told CRITICA yesterday that the Contadora Group will meet on Friday in Quito, Ecuador, adding that Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Panamanian Vice President Carlos Ozoires will attend the meeting. This meeting will coincide with the presence of ranking world leaders in that South American city on the occasion of the inauguration of Leon Febres Cordero, the new Ecuadoran president. Ortega said that the Contadora Group will assess the comments and suggestions made by the five Central American governments on the document presented by the group to achieve peace in that region. Betancur and Ozoires will be representing their respective governments in the meeting with the foreign ministers of Mexico and Venezuela, who also belong to the Contadora Group. Minister Ortega revealed that the participants will draft the line of action to be carried out by the Contadora Group and its technical group -- which consists of the deputy foreign ministers of Central America and those of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela -- in the search for peace in the region.

NOTE PROTESTS PRIVILEGES FOR U.S CANAL WORKERS

PA062353 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Panama has reiterated its categoric objection to including in the Panama Canal Commission's expenditures budget additional payment for a cost of living adjustment to benefit the Canal Commission's employees and their dependents whose rights to use military postal services, commissaries, and post exchanges will cease on 30 September 1984 as part of the fulfillment of the Panama Canal Treaty.

A note from Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega to U.S. Ambassador to Panama Everett Briggs indicated that despite the Panamanian Government's objection, based on sound arguments and the alternatives proposed by the Panamanian directors, at the last meeting of the Canal Commission Board of Directors the five U.S. directors approved a number of privileges that, if implemented, will constitute a material violation of the canal treaty and would be discriminatory. Therefore, Panama would use the means established by international public law to safeguard its interests.

The note from Foreign Minister Ortega to Ambassador Briggs states that our sovereignty is not harmed [as heard] when plans are made to extend diplomatic privileges to individuals who are not linked to any diplomatic mission, and the spirit of partnership is broken when plans are made to establish economic measures that discriminate against the Panamanian labor force. The note stressed that, more than a violation of the treaty, it is offensive that the U.S. members of the Canal Commission Board of Directors even hint at the possibility of extending complete use of the diplomatic pouch to most of the U.S. citizen employees of the commission and their dependents. This indefensible pretension does not have legal foundation in the canal treaty, since the treaty expressly grants this privilege to only 20 officials.

The Panamanian Government reiterated its justified objection to the discriminatory decision adopted by the Canal Commission with the negative vote of the Panamanian directors, and it requested that the U.S. Government take adequate measures for revocation of this resolution, or to prevent its implementation. The Panamanian Government trusts that the United States will take appropriate measures to adjust its conduct to the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

UNION WORRIED OVER JOB LOSSES FROM SCHOOL TRANSFER

PA040350 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 10

[Board of directors of Armed Forces Employees Union, Local 907 "open letter" to President Dr Jorge Illueca, dated 2 August]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic, Dr Jorge Illueca, Panama City; Dear Mr President: In a recent statement to the public carried by the local media, you declared that control over the School of the Americans would be transferred to the National Defense Forces. However, our union has received reports indicating that the U.S. labor organizations that work at this educational facility would not be able to absorb the labor force that will be adversely affected by such a transfer. This is why the Armed Forces Employees Union [Sindicato de Empleados de Las Fuerzas Armadas], Local 907, wishes to issue a document in the form of an open letter to Dr Jorge Illueca, the president of the Republic. In this letter we list several questions that worry each and every member of the board of directors, presided over by Secretary General Mr Antonio L. Reina W. These questions are as follows:

1. Did the national government or the Defense Forces take into account the impact on or reaction of the labor force working in the School of the Americans when they decided to transfer control of that school to the Defense Forces?
2. Did you know that the 70 workers who would be adversely affected by the transfer are Panamanians and that all of them contribute to the country's economy?
3. What would you suggest that heads of households with children and financial commitments do in the face of this?
4. Did you know that the labor force reduction will not end with the cut of the 70 workers at the school?
5. Don't you think that these workers deserve to be taken into account when this kind of decision is made?
6. How much longer will the canal area worker have to bear the cost of similar arrangements that affect our national sovereignty?
7. We ask ourselves whether the adverse effects and consequences of the labor force reduction resulting from this transfer and the closure of the Balboa Commissary were taken into account.
8. What plans does our government have to absorb those Panamanian workers, who will lose their jobs on 1 October 1984?
9. Has the national government taken into account within its plans, the warnings voiced by Mr Fernando Manfredo, Panamanian deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, that appeared in CRITICA newspaper's "Let the People Judge" column? In that article he stressed that the country's future leaders must pay attention to the economic effects of the withdrawal in the year 2000 of the U.S. troops who are currently occupying military bases in Panama.

Yours faithfully, on behalf of the board of directors, Antonio L. Reina W., Secretary General

COSTA RICAPOLICE USE TEAR GAS ON STRIKING BANANA WORKERS

PA061954 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Violence has again occurred on the Palmar Sur banana plantation. It has been reported that some people were wounded in disturbances early this morning between strikers and Civil Police. Our correspondent Beltran Mesa reports from the site.

[Begin Mesa recording] Here is some information related to the operation that was carried out by the Civil Policy this morning in Palmar Sur. The landing strip is now under police control. Chemicals to be sprayed on the banana plantations, are being prepared for loading onto agricultural planes.

Some strikers were wounded, including Miguel Castillo of Farm 8, Celdonio Ruiz of Farm 1, and Alejandro Carmona of Farm 2. These wounded men have been taken to the Palmar Sur hospital for treatment. Their wounds, which are not serious, are due to the detonation of tear gas bombs fired at them by the police. According to reports we have received from Civil Police Colonel Oscar Vial, no shots were fired during the entire hour-long operation that was carried out this morning. Everything is now back to normal. People have cooperated with the Civil Police, who are trying to protect those who do want to work. We have already said that those who were wounded have been taken to the hospital. No gunshots were fired. [end recording]

EL SALVADORMSGR RIVERA Y DAMAS SAYS 158 KILLED IN 1 WEEK

PA061926 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpt] In his Sunday homily, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas made a new appeal for peace, while revealing that 158 people were killed in this country in only a week. The week that just ended was one of the most violent of this year, according to reports from the Catholic Church, the Legal Assistant Office, the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, and the autonomous human rights commission that operates in the country.

Meanwhile, relatives of political prisoners and missing persons continued to report the disappearance of more civilians.

ARMY, REBELS CLAIMING VICTORY IN MORAZAN

PA060447 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Reports on the conclusion of military operations in northern Morazan Department are contradictory. While the Salvadoran Army claims to have dismantled 5 guerrilla camps and killed 20 leftist rebels, the guerrillas claim they have killed 59 soldiers during a week of combat.

Meanwhile, rebel radio stations are reporting that the Salvadoran Army High Command has ended another of its unsuccessful military operations in Morazan, thus failing to keep its promise to destroy their forces. Nevertheless, the Armed Forces reported that the guerrillas were expelled from 3 villages in the Departments of Morazan and La Union, where some 3,000 soldiers recovered the towns of Anamoros, Poloros, and Corinto.

GUATEMALASHLAUDEMAN VISITS, MEETS WITH ANDRADE, MEJIA

PA070414 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, arrived in Guatemala a few hours ago for a quick visit to our country. He met with Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade, with whom he talked for approximately 1 hour. This was surprising because Shlaudeman's meetings with Andrade usually last from 10 to 15 minutes. They must have discussed something very important. Shlaudeman was also received by Chief of State Oscar Mejia Victores. They talked for approximately 20 minutes. Shlaudeman said he was in Guatemala to report on the results of conversations with the Sandinists.

HONDURASFOREIGN SECRETARIAT REJECTS NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA070319 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Aug 84 p 57

[Foreign Secretariat Information and Press Directorate communique No 20, dated "August 1984"]

[Text] The Honduran Government, through the Foreign Secretariat, has rejected the Nicaraguan Government's protest for alleged armed attacks and harassment against its territory in the sector of Somotillo and the Sandinist Peoples Army's observation post at El Palito and Santo Tomas del Nance. According to the Nicaraguan protest note, the attacks were perpetrated by members of the Honduran Armed Forces from border posts near the sector of Vado Ancho and Palo Verde.

In his reply to the Nicaraguan Government, Acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez points out that -- according to the competent Honduran Government officials' investigation of these events -- it was members of the Sandinist Peoples Army who started the attacks on the Honduran border posts. Therefore, the Honduran Armed Forces patrols were compelled to repel the attacks, in compliance with their sacred duty of defending our national sovereignty.

The Honduran Government's reply adds that, as a result of these attacks on the sector of Palo Verde, Honduran citizens Alba Amparo Mendez Gutierrez was wounded in the right arm. She was transferred to the hospital in Choluteca for medical assistance. While strongly rejecting the protest note, the Honduran Government urges the Nicaraguan Government to stop these warmongering attacks against Honduran territory and citizens in the border areas.

COMMERCE SECRETARY RIVERA ON SAN JOSE ACCORD

FL061934 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0110 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Honduran Secretary of State for Economy and Commerce Camilo Rivera Giron today termed favorable for the country the renewal of the San Jose accord on energy cooperation for Central America and the Caribbean, signed by Mexico and Venezuela. By virtue of the agreement, Honduras can buy 6,000 barrels of oil daily from Mexico and another 6,000 from Venezuela.

Adalberto Chavez Petit, technical adviser in the Hydrocarbons Department of the Honduran Secretariat of State for Economy and Commerce, said his country actually buys 4,000 barrels daily of Isthmus and Maya type crude from Mexico. He added that Honduras uses 12,000 barrels of oil daily for consumption, 6,000 of which are purchased from Venezuela, 4,000 from Mexico, and 2,000 of refined oil from Trinidad and Tobago.

The commerce secretary said this agreement establishes payments of 5- and 20-year terms and a 6-percent interest. Camilo Rivera explained that Honduras is paying off 80 percent of the total cost of its energy imports, and that Mexico has authorized that 20 percent of the oil bill be retained as a line of credit for the Honduran Government. [as received] This 20-percent credit offered by Mexico is used to purchase Mexican goods. Chavez Petit said tanks are being purchased from Mexico to store LP gas by virtue of the San Jose accord. In the case of Venezuela, 50 percent of the oil bill is paid in bolivares, that country's national currency, and the rest in dollars, Rivera Giron added.

The countries benefiting from the San Jose accord are Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Jamaica.

D. ORTEGA OPENS CONFERENCE, REESTABLISHES RIGHTS

PA070428 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0227 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the opening of the Second World Conference of Latin American and European Mayors, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] We want to greet Mr Enrique Tierno Galvan, president of the World Federation of United Cities, the members of the presidency, and the delegations attending this Second World Conference of the City and Peace here in Managua sponsored by the World Federation of United Cities.

A little over a year ago, in June 1983, the First Conference of the City and Peace was held in Madrid. We are proud that this second conference is being held in Nicaragua. Nothing could be more fitting than to hold this Second World Conference of the City and Peace in Central America, where millions of voices and hearts rise up united, clamoring for peace, struggling for peace. We all know who the enemies of peace are. The enemies of peace are, logically, the enemies of humankind. The enemies of peace are those who place the arms race and the threat of nuclear war before the peoples' needs for bread, housing, and education. The enemies of peace are those who shun serious dialogue and peaceful solutions to solve problems among states. The enemies of peace are those who ignore the international legal order and threateningly raise the ax of their military might against the peoples.

As part of this effort for peace and despite the situation of aggression that Nicaragua is currently experiencing, we want to make known the following decree.

The FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in view of the massive response of the Nicaraguan people in the registration to participate in the 4 November 1984 elections, which signified total support for the electoral process, have decided to adopt the following measures that tend to further perfect that process:

Whereas, the National Reconstruction Government has continued to undertake its efforts for peace and for the institutionalization of the democratic process in our fatherland, even when the aggression unleashed by the U.S. Government against our country continues to conspire against these efforts for peace and democratic institutionalization and forces Nicaragua to live in a situation of national emergency.

In the exercise of its powers and to complete the reestablishment of rights and guarantees of Decree No 1477, it decrees the complementary law to Decree 1477.

Article 1. The effect of Article 32, Right to Strike, and Article 50, Right to Habeas Corpus [derecho de amparo], included in the Statute on the Nicaraguans' Rights and Guarantees, is reestablished. With regard to Article 50, Right to Habeas Corpus, this reestablishment will not be retroactive.

Article 2. The effect of Decree 417, Habeas Corpus Law, published in the official gazette on 31 May 1980 is reestablished, as well as the effect of Decree 232, Habeas Corpus Law for Personal Liberty and Security, except for the cases contemplated in Articles 1 and 2 of Decree 1074 and the related cases included in the penal code.

Decree 512 of the Law to Regulate Economic Content Information published in the official gazette on 17 September 1980 is repealed, as well as the Reform and Reordering of the Law on the Maintenance of Order and Public Security published in the gazette on 17 July 1982. This decree will enter into force on its publication. It is signed by the government junta. [applause]

Once the reforms to the electoral law are established, our electoral process will be made even more flexible. [Words indistinct] in this decree the guarantees for all Nicaraguans are being fully reestablished. This is one more gesture of peace and good will by the Nicaraguan people.

D. ORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S., CRUZ DIALOGUE

PA061731 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] At the same time that Mr Arturo Cruz is demanding a dialogue with the Somozist and imperialist mercenaries, these groups are increasing their criminal aggression against the people, on the orders of the Reagan administration.

This subject was discussed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, the FSLN presidential candidate, a few minutes after he concluded an intense working session in Region No 2. Daniel Ortega, who is also the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told the newsmen who accompanied him during his visit to the Departments of Leon and Chinandega that the parties that did not register with the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] within the designated period have lost all political rights and cannot engage in campaigning.

Responding to questions from Radio Sandino newsmen about the people's happiness that he visited Region No 2, Ortega said: The people have demonstrated their enthusiasm and their combativeness at the side of the Sandinist revolution.

Here is an interview with Commander Daniel by two Radio Sandino reporters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What about Mr Cruz' challenge for a radio and television debate? It has been said that there could be a debate in the presence of the people. When might such a debate take place?

[Ortega] Before a dialogue with Mr Cruz could take place, he would first have to stop serving as the mercenaries' emissary, as I noted earlier today. We, as Nicaraguans, are expressing political points of view. We want to talk, but first he would have to change his attitude as an agent for the mercenaries launched by imperialism against Nicaragua. This is fundamental. After doing this, he would have had to comply with the legal requirement to claim the right to debate, and to claim this right he would first have had to fulfill the duty of registering as a candidate for a political party, something that must be done at the proper moment. If he does not fulfill this duty, no such right exists.

In the hypothetical case that he were not the mercenaries' agent, our position would be that the mercenaries are nothing but dogs that the imperialists have set against us. Therefore, we must talk with the dog-owner, not with the dogs, who are nothing but a tool used in pursuing a brutal policy against the Nicaraguan people. And dog is a soft term for those who are murdering the Nicaraguan people, as they are doing.

In the hypothetical case that Mr Cruz were to meet the requirements, I believe that such a debate could take place over a television or radio network, in the presence of the people.

[Reporter] Have military activities increased or decreased during the electoral process?

[Ortega] The level of counterrevolutionary activity has remained the same. They have tried to carry out a large-scale offensive but have been unable to do so, since we have thousands of fighters in the combat zone along the border area. There are thousands of workers and peasants in the border regions. There are border guards, Army battalions, members of the Patriotic Military Service who are now in the Army, and more. We are blocking and destroying imperialism's plans against Nicaragua. We are facing continuous aggression, which forces us to undertake continuous mobilization. We are also being seriously threatened with U.S. intervention.

We are facing a U.S. escalation in the war in the Central American region. The attacks have been unceasing. Now there is talk that the United States will dismantle its training bases in the territory that it occupies in Panama and move them to Honduran territory. This would not be surprising. They have already established military bases in Honduras, and have a structure intended for an attack on Nicaragua. There are also persistent reports about U.S. forces bombing Nicaragua's ports. This information has been leaked by U.S. officials and has been mentioned by mercenaries like Mr Alfonso Robelo.

We cannot drop our guard, and we must view the elections within the context of the defense of the revolution. We must learn from this electoral process. We must take advantage of this process to face a direct U.S. military intervention. This is not a case of farfetched imagination, despite the fact that we are talking with the United States, that we have the willingness to negotiate, that advances have been made in this dialogue and that several meetings have taken place.

The other side of the coin is that the military aggression is also growing. The U.S. military presence is growing ever larger.

President Reagan's position against Nicaragua is increasingly more intense. A speech by President Reagan was followed by direct action, by the presence of U.S. naval forces in the region. Therefore, we seriously believe that Nicaragua is still facing the threat of a direct U.S. military intervention here. This intervention could even take place before the U.S. elections.

[Reporter] How do you see your 2-day tour?

[Ortega] I want to note that this kind of contact and activity with the people is nothing new. We have not begun to do this simply because of the elections. This is routine action by the revolutionary government, by the leader of the revolution. We have been doing this throughout the 5 years of the revolution. The best witnesses to this are the Nicaraguan people themselves. We have been in contact with them through the 'Face the People' programs and through meetings with the people every week, mostly on weekends.

Of course, these activities cannot be increased. We are in an electoral period and it is impossible to take campaign time to [words indistinct] 3 months to the 4 November elections. We have found that the people have a willingness to struggle. We talk with the people wherever a problem arises.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, do you believe that the rest of the country will respond to your government's policies and to your presidential candidacy in the way that the people of Leon, (Suchigalpa), and the other places we have visited in the last 2 days have responded?

[Ortega] I believe that these have been merely the first signs from the people. These are but the first indications from the people in the face of this electoral challenge. We are sure that this response will multiply in the next few weeks and that rallies such as those that were held yesterday and today, reflecting the attitude of the workers and the people, will prove what great force and deep roots the FSLN has among the Nicaraguan people. This will result in an overwhelming victory for the Nicaraguan people in the 4 November elections.

[Reporter] The U.S. Government is apparently interested in discrediting the election. Today the deadline for the opposition, for Mr Cruz, to register expires. What will the revolutionary government's attitude be if Mr Cruz does not register but continues to engage in political campaigning, considering that such activity would be illegal?

[Ortega] The government must abide by the ruling of the CSE. The CSE authorities have already established that as of tomorrow, parties that do not register will not be able to engage in political activities. They will not be able to hold rallies, deliver political speeches, or use the media. Only those political parties that have registered will be able to use the media to participate in the electoral process. [end recording]

REGISTRATION PERIOD IS 'DEFINITELY CLOSED'

PA061412 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The period for registering presidential and vice presidential candidates, as well as candidates for the national assembly, is definitely closed. This statement was made last night by Dr Mariano Fiallos, president of the Supreme Electoral Council.

The rightist Social Democratic Party [PSD], the Social Christian Party [PSC], and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party are now outside the law and no longer have rights, since they are now outside the jurisdiction of the CSE, Dr Fiallos stated:

[Begin recording] [Fiallos] As of this moment, 0011 on 6 August, the deadline we provided for the registration of political parties has expired. Therefore, the only political parties that can participate in the elections are those that are registered and have presented candidates for the presidency, the vice presidency, and the National Assembly. These parties are the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN]; the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], the FSLN, the Democratic Conservative Party, the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDEN], and the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement.

The other parties -- the PSD, the PSC, and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party -- neither registered nor presented candidates to this Supreme Electoral Council. Therefore, none of these three parties can claim the rights that the electoral law grants to registered political parties.

Any action carried out by these three parties is outside the jurisdiction of Supreme Electoral Tribunal. These three parties, as political organizations, and their members, as citizens, have all of the rights that all Nicaraguan citizens have. However, only the parties I have mentioned as registered parties now have legal standing with the CSE.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the registration period definitely closed?

[Fiallos] Yes, definitely. There has been a ruling and we, as the CSE, believe that we cannot bow completely to the attitude of the parties. Consequently, we established the deadline for today, and as you have witnessed, we were here until midnight waiting for these three parties with legal standing to register. None of them came to do so, though the PSD came to file a protest and another came to request an extension.

To be frank, for technical reasons we must begin to prepare the ballots tomorrow, 6 August. From our point of view, as the CSE, the registration period has expired. These parties have lost all of the rights granted to them by the electoral law. That is, since the deadline has expired, these parties no longer have any standing with this CSE. They can no longer ask us to mediate with the authorities on their behalf and they are not entitled to television or radio time. They cannot benefit from Article 154, which states that the state will supply them with campaign material. [end recording]

BORGE TERMS OPPOSITION 'DEFICIENT, FEEBLE'

PA042200 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge has stated that the devastating strength of Sandinism among the masses hampers the image of pluralism the FSLN is trying to project abroad. This is "The Extra Newscast," the best news source, with a report from Mexico City. Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said: It is difficult for Nicaragua to project to the world an image of a pluralistic revolution due to the extreme weakness of opposition parties. Only the formidable FSLN strength exists here, Borge said during an interview offered in Managua to a Mexican newspaper EL UNIVERSAL correspondent.

He stressed: How can we have pluralism when we have parties that are as deficient and feeble as those existing in Nicaragua. I don't know how they will manage to place observers in the approximately 5,000 electoral precincts. Borge said that the political weakness of Nicaraguan opposition parties is a disgrace not only for them, but also for us. He said that perhaps the Communist party may be one of the most popular Nicaraguan parties but described it as insignificant compared with the FSLN.

D'ESCOTO RECOVERING FROM GALL BLADDER OPERATION

PA040435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto is recovering from a delicate surgical operation. This information was released tonight by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government, of National Reconstruction during the "Face the People" program held in the municipality of (Diriamba).

Commander Ortega was asked about the measures that the revolutionary government would take against priests who engage in counterrevolutionary propaganda and political activities. Here is Commander Ortega's statement:

[Begin recording] Before the victory against Somoza, some priests were engaged in political activities for the Somoza dictatorship. Some of them held high-ranking positions in the Somozist guard. Some were colonels, majors and captains in the Somozist guard. But there were other priests who did not engage in politicking and who devoted themselves to preaching, officiating at mass, reading the Gospel, baptizing, etc. There were others, a very few -- you could count them on the fingers of one hand -- who took a very clear position against the Somoza dictatorship. With the passage of time, some priests who were confused, perhaps for family reasons, and who did not see any harm in Somozism, began to open their eyes and became informers about the situation of aggression. That is to say, they passed from darkness into light, as true Christians. Formerly, when they supported Somoza, consciously or unconsciously, they were acting in a non-Christian way, because they did not identify with the Christian people [words indistinct] the wealthy, the capitalists who were allied to the dictatorship.

The important thing is that these priests became alive with dignity, opened their eyes and were transformed, and began to act like true Christians. Among those priests is Father Miguel D'Escoto, our foreign minister, who was operated on a few days ago. The operation was somewhat difficult, it was on his gall bladder, which had to be removed. He has been actively working for peace for the Nicaraguan people, doing very difficult work. He also worked for a long time as a missionary in Africa and in other parts of the world. He is now fully devoted to the defense of the Nicaraguan people. He was successfully operated on about 4 days ago. We are sure that we will soon have him back in his position as foreign minister for this Sandinist people's revolution, as the foreign minister of the poor, the workers, and the peasants, and not as the foreign minister of the capitalists, as some would have him be. (end recording)

RAMIREZ TO ATTEND ECUADORAN INAUGURAL CEREMONY

PA041522 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan government Junta, will attend the inaugural of Ecuadoran President-Elect Leon Febres Cordero, who will assume command from current President Osvaldo Hurtado.

Ecuador's change of command will take place in Quito on 10 August, as confirmed by that South American country's Foreign Ministry. The presidents and ranking officials attending the inaugural will hold several joint meetings and will also meet with the new Ecuadoran president individually. Foreign debt will be one of the points discussed by the presidents.

CDN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

PA062253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The democratic candidate, who was sent by Washington, left for Europe today after failing in his attempt to persuade the revolutionary government to establish a dialogue with the murderers of our people. Arturo Cruz, leader of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], abandoned Managua this morning after failing in his attempt to persuade the revolutionary government to establish a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary leaders and demanding this as a condition for his participation in the November elections.

Cruz Porras arrived in Managua 2 weeks ago, after 2 years of self-exile, to accept the CDN's presidential nomination. However, in the end he decided not to participate in the electoral process. Cruz Porras' request for a dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries was rejected by the FSLN Directorate, which reiterated that it will never talk with the murderers of our people. The Supreme Electoral Council today confirmed that the Coordinating Board will lose all its political rights as a result of not registering its candidacy within the established time.

ARDE-FDN CONCILIATION AGREEMENT DETAILED

PA070215 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 2-9 Aug 84 p 9

[ARDE-FDN "Agreement for National Conciliation" signed in Panama City on 24 July]

[Text] Before God and our fatherland, for unity in peace and freedom for Nicaraguans and Central Americans, whose historic identity is threatened by Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism, we, representatives of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN),

Agree:

1. To struggle jointly until we free our oppressed nation from the Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime foreign forces and also from any intent to return to the past.
2. To install a temporary government of national conciliation in Nicaragua whose primary mission will be to begin the country's democratization. This process should lead within a year to truly free elections, guaranteed by inter-American organizations. The temporary government will be represented by forces opposed to the former and the present dictatorship; it will respect the human rights of all Nicaraguans; it will restore the nation's sovereignty; and it will respond to the aspirations for peace, justice, and freedom of the Nicaraguan people.
3. To render honors to the patriots who fell defending the nation's values, to those who are in prison, and to those who are fighting in Nicaraguan territory. They are all volunteer heroes of the new liberation movement.

4. To express our recognition and support of the patriotic effort that organizations and citizens in intervened Nicaragua are carrying out through civic channels, against the consolidation of totalitarianism.

5. To disclose that the intransigency of the new dictatorship has foiled the efforts of hemispheric organizations to prevent the war among brothers and to reaffirm our faith in the inter-American system, convinced that by persevering in its efforts will contribute to the democratization of Nicaragua, fundamental for peace and stability in the region.

6. To announce that, inspired by the memory of our forefathers, who were able to overcome ambitions and rivalries to reach national unity in 1856, which made possible the expulsion of the filibusters of those days, we will promote a nationalist campaign by joining efforts with those genuinely opposed to the Sandinist totalitarianism, to respond to the historic command of a nation that is bleeding while trying to obtain its freedom.

7. To urge all freedom-loving men to unite to eradicate the tyranny, to avert the threat of Soviet expansionism, and to establish a durable peace with justice.

Signed in Panama City, 24 July 1984, anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator.

For ARDE: Alfonso Robelo, Roberto Ferrey, Juan Zavala

For FDN: Adolfo Calero, Alfonso Callejas, Indalecio Rodriguez

VENEZUELAN BISHOP ALLOWED ENTRY, MISTAKE CLAIMED

PA060429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0303 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Managua, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan authorities today allowed Venezuelan Bishop Msgr Baltazar Porras to enter the country to carry out a pastoral mission.

Last Friday Managua immigration officials, without any explanation, denied Msgr Porras entry into the country. The bishop is a representative of Venezuela's Bishops Conference. As a result, Msgr Porras was forced to return to Panama City, from where he returned to Managua today.

It was reported that the Nicaraguan Embassies in Venezuela and Panama have both said that the incident involving Msgr Porras "was all due to a mistake."

Upon his arrival at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, Msgr Porras was ushered into the airport's protocol office, where he was greeted by Msgr Guillermo Quintanilla, a representative of the Managua Archdiocese. The Venezuelan bishop will take part in the ordination of Nicaraguan priest Julio Cesar Porras, a disciple of the bishop of Merida, which will take place on 10 August.

PUBLICATION OF DAILY EL PUEBLO AUTHORIZED

PA021604 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Interior Ministry has authorized the publication of the daily EL PUEBLO, property of the [Marxist-Leninist] Popular Action Movement [MAP-ML]. The announcement was made by Isidro Tellez, the party's secretary general.

Tellez said that the Communications Media Directorate of the Interior Ministry reported this Interior Ministry decision, but noted that it will be very difficult for EL PUEBLO to circulate soon because it does not have the technical equipment it needs, since this equipment was damaged by the aggressors.

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICIAL SEMINAR OPENS IN MANAGUA

PA032029 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court of Justice inaugurated the first international seminar on comparative law at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center this morning. Arguello's report was entitled "The Criminal Procedural System Before and After the Revolution's Victory and the Project for Its Transformation." More than 200 national jurists and delegates from Italy, France, the FRG, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guyana, the Dominican Republic, Switzerland, Belgium, and Guatemala, among others, are participating in the seminar. During the event which will last 3 days, the participants will analyze topics such as criminal law, constitutional law, and international law.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE URGES DIALOGUE, CONCILIATION

PA031808 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference has issued a communique reiterating its call for dialogue and national conciliation made in its previous pastoral letter. In addition, it demanded that the Sandinist government respect human rights and stop the campaign against the church. The Nicaraguan bishops, who requested a special meeting on 30 July, said that they have not yet received a reply to their 13 July letter to the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in which they requested valid proof to justify the expulsion of 10 priests, or, in the absence of such evidence, that they be allowed to return to the country.

The Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference protested the "multiple obstacles" that the Sandinists place before priests who want to come to Nicaragua to work for the church. The document noted that the official media continues to attack and slander the church in the person of Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo.

"Once again, we would like to stress our call for dialogue and national conciliation which we made in this year's pastoral letter."

Like the call for a national dialogue to stop the bloodshed in our country made by both the Contadora Group and the Nicaraguan opposition, the Nicaraguan bishops quoted the following statement made by the pope: "It is urgent to replace distrust and aggressiveness with respect and concord in an atmosphere that will permit a real, objective analysis of the situation and the judicious search for remedies. The remedy is CONCILIATION." [capitalized word as published]

In concluding the bishops said that they are willing to participate in a dialogue in which justice, truth, and liberty are respected, and, at the same time, offered their collaboration to seek a solution for the current unjust situation in Nicaragua.

INDIGENOUS GROUP WANTS TO JOIN REBEL ALLIANCE

WA030712 Rome IPS in English 31 Jul 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, July 31 (IPS) -- The indigenous anti-Sandinist group Misura said today that it would like to join the recent alliance between two other rebel groups seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. Misura Political Coordinator Wicliff Diego called the alliance forged last week between the Nicaraguan Democratic Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance a "patriotic gesture," but added that the new-found unity is "incomplete" if not all "insurgent forces" are represented. Misura's main constituency is the Miskito population on Nicaragua's east coast. The Sandinist government has accused Misura leader Steadman Fagoth of having belonged to the intelligence services of late Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists five years ago.

RIVERA ACCUSES FAGOTH OF MURDERING RIVALS

PA060118 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Steadman Fagoth, former Somozist security office agent, has murdered several MISURASATA leaders and is planning to get rid of others as part of an internal struggle within the counterrevolutionary organization. A report from San Jose, Costa Rica, says that Brooklyn Rivera, another MISURASATA leader, has accused Steadman Fagoth of killing several Miskitos who refused to obey his selfish interests and orders he receives from abroad. Steadman Fagoth is a member of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, of the Somozist guardsmen in Honduras. Brooklyn Rivera, who is also a member of the counterrevolutionary forces led by the traitor Eden Pastora, is struggling against Fagoth for MISURASATA leadership.

ARMY KILLS 32 ARDE, FDN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA021556 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] The Sandinist People's Army has eliminated 32 Democratic Revolutionary Alliance and Nicaraguan Democratic Force counterrevolutionaries during operations in the country's northern region and the Nueva Guinea area, according to Defense Ministry reports. It has also been reported that a soldier of the people died heroically and that three others were wounded. The operations took place at the end of July.

BRIEFS

JOINT LIBYAN PROJECT -- It has been reported that during this agricultural season the Libyan-Nicaraguan agricultural project has yielded 18,480 quintals of basic grains and cotton. The two governments have fostered rotation of crops for domestic consumption and export through investments worth more than \$12,500,000. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Jul 84 PA]

ANGOLAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FLO61812 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Gaspar Martins has arrived in Havana City in response to an invitation from his Cuban counterpart, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, who welcomed him at the Jose Marti International Airport. During his visit, matters dealing with the state of bilateral trade relations and other topics of mutual interest will be discussed.

USSR TO SEND TRUCKS FOR GASOLINE, CEMENT

FLO41800 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet machine factory in (Stanov) city has finished building a shipment of trucks for transporting gasoline which will be sent to Cuba. The trucks which have a 70 ton capacity each, are part of the 1984 allotment. Another 100 trucks for cement and molasses will be built in the next few months and sent to Cuba.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LATIN AMERICAN PALESTINIANS

FLO61920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has met with a delegation from the Conference of Palestinian Associations, which groups together Palestinians residing in Latin America in Tunis. 'Arafat, PLO president, underscored the importance this association has in confronting the Zionist influence in that part of the world.

REPRESSION IN URUGUAY CONTINUES DESPITE TALKS

PA070316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Political observers agree that, according to the latest developments in Uruguay's internal situation, everything seems to indicate that the country is heading toward a civilian government after 11 years of military regimes. Their opinions are based on the talks being carried out between government and political party representatives. Leaders of the three main opposition forces in Uruguay have asserted they are making progress in the negotiations with the military regime and consider it highly probable that they will reach agreements within the next few days. The Colorado, Civic Union, and Broad Front parties are participating in the talks with the regime. The National Party is not participating, as a protest for the imprisonment of its top leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been in prison for over a month.

The politicians have asserted that if an agreement is reached with the regime, this would surely end 4 years of confrontations between civilians and military officers and allow for the much-awaited elections -- which have been scheduled for 25 November -- and the handing over of power in March of next year. According to the solutions being discussed at the negotiations, the military regime will issue a constitutional decree establishing certain special norms, agreed upon by the politicians, which will be in effect for approximately 1 year. Subsequently, the future parliament must review such measures and decide if it is necessary to include some of them in the Constitution permanently.

So far, the meetings have been held without the National Party, one of the main opposition forces. Regarding Ferreira Aldunate's arrest, the Armed Forces representatives have said he will not be banished if a military court finds him innocent.

Studies by several Uruguayan and foreign jurists show that the charges against the sexagenarian National Party leader could allow for his release, and his leading the opposition to the regime does not represent a crime. In addition, they analyzed the possibility that Juan Raul, Ferreira Aldunate's son, may also be released. The regime has also revealed that, with the pardons to be decreed by Uruguayan military courts, more than 500 political prisoners could be released -- including those considered guerrilla members.

It has been reported that the military courts will analyze all the imprisonment cases and grant a pardon to those who have served half of their sentences and have maintained good conduct during their imprisonment. However, despite the measures announced by the military regime, repression in Uruguay has not abated. The Committee of Relatives of Uruguayan Political Prisoners recently stated that a heavy repression still prevails because there are some 1,200 political prisoners and dozens of missing people. The humanitarian organization added that since 1980, some 100 political prisoners -- reported as missing -- were relocated in other prisons and subjected to new tortures. In conclusion, the Committee of Relatives of Uruguayan Political Prisoners said that after the relocation of these prisoners -- some of whom have been in prison for 10 years -- many hunger strikes have been started to save their lives. The report added that a special tribunal has been questioning prisoners since 1981 at Libertad prison, and judicial procedures are carried out without defense or counsel. The case which has most irritated and angered world progressive opinion is that of Tupamaro prisoner Adolfo Wasem, whose health condition is extremely critical. Wasem has cancer, and the regime has not given him the necessary medical care. Eight other Tupamaros have been imprisoned for over a decade with him, and the military regime has warned that none of them are included on the list of political prisoners who will be released.

URUGUAYAN PARTIES-ARMED FORCES AGREEMENT VIEWED

PA052233 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of Uruguay's National Party in Montevideo have criticized the agreement concluded between four political organizations and the Uruguayan Armed Forces to hold elections in November and subsequently establish a civilian government.

National Party Convention President (Guillermo Garcia Costa) has said that there will be no free elections if his party's presidential candidate, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, is kept in prison and continues to be deprived of his rights.

Various media have reported that the agreement failed to solve one of the country's most pressing political problems: the ban against Liber Seregni, presidential candidate of the National Party [as heard] and leader of the Broad Front. They added that the fate of at least 3,000 leftist political prisoners also remains unresolved.

In referring to the problem, General Hugo Medina, commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, said that the elections will take place with these citizens under proscription.

COSTA RICA'S FIGUERES ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AREA

FL061934 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Former three-time president of Costa Rica Jose Figueres has said that it is about time the United States allowed the people of Cuba and Nicaragua to live in peace and tranquillity. Figueres, who is also president of the National Liberation Party [PLN], currently in power, said the U.S. Government does not have the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Figueres predicted that a U.S. invasion of Cuba would produce a river of blood, and warned that he was convinced that Cubans, with Fidel Castro at the head, would fight the invader to the end.

Figueres gave an interview to PRENSA LATINA minutes after ending a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

ASSASSINATION OF COSTA RICAN STRIKER NOTED

FL062326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The threat of slaughter is growing over striking banana workers from a Yankee multinational United Brands plantation, in southern Costa Rica. One of the strikers had already been assassinated.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN VISITS MEXICO

PA052201 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said in Mexico City that his country supports the Contadora Group efforts for peace in Central America. After meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Wu said long years of social, economic, and political injustice are at the root of Central American problems.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that his country condemns and opposes foreign intervention, which increased the region's problems, and favors negotiations to eliminate world tension. He added that his government made this clear to President Ronald Reagan during his visit to the PRC.

When asked about the Chinese-made arms that the Sandinist Army seized from Somozist bands, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said he did not know about this and that his government does not have any links with the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

ARREST, DISAPPEARANCES IN PERU REPORTED

PA062109 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Peruvian police have arrested Aparejo Mulari, a school principal in (Acuchana de la Mar) Province and charged him with being member of a clandestine armed group. In addition, school teachers Felipe Loaiza, Jorge Huaman, and Rigoberto Tenorio have been reported missing. The fate of journalist Jaime Ayalas also remains a mystery. He was last seen last on Thursday as he entered Huanta Province's military garrison for counterinsurgency to protest a police raid on his mother's house.

PERUVIAN NEWSPAPER'S SURVEY ON REGIME NOTED

PA051815 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] A survey conducted among the Peruvian people by the newspaper LA REPUBLICA, which is published in Lima, reveals that most Peruvians disapprove of the Belaunde Terry administration's political and administrative performance.

In response to some of the questions posed to them, the public answered that the current regime has been discredited, and they blamed it for not placing Peru's name high. The survey also indicates that those polled do not see a promising future for Peru. Another responses shows that if for some reason the current regime seeks reelection, the people would vote against it.

PERUVIAN SECTORS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

PA060244 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Peru's United Left Front has stated that the country is being led to an economic disaster, the denationalization of its resources, and increased militarization. In a communique issued in Lima the coalition says it is extremely concerned about the violence that continues to entrench itself in and overpower Peruvian society. This situation demands a political and social solution, not a military one, the communique adds. The document continues, saying that nothing will be solved by assigning more than half of the nation's budget to the payment of a foreign debt negotiated in exaggerated terms and for obscure ends, while the south Andean Department of Ayacucho and other areas of Peru continue to be neglected and the people are doomed to suffer hunger and unemployment.

Meanwhile, Peru's National Agrarian Confederation [Confederacion Nacional Agraria] has demanded that the government immediately reveal the whereabouts of peasant leader Jesus Oropeta Chomtes, who was arrested on 27 July in Ayacucho Department.

ECUADOR'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON CUBAN RELATIONS

FL041324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Ecuador's Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has said in his annual report to the nation that Ecuadoran-Cuban diplomatic relations are at a satisfactory level. The report briefly describes the high-level contacts between officials from the two countries, and emphasized the conversations between Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and President Osvaldo Hurtado. The meetings were held in New York City in December, 1983. The report also mentions the meeting in Buenos Aires between Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and President Hurtado, as well as the Latin America economic conference meeting in Quito at which diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level were reestablished.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS MOVE AGAINST MDP

PA052123 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] A group of Chilean Government supporters have asked a special court to outlaw the People's Democratic Movement [MDP] leftist coalition, which is composed of the outlawed Communist Party, a socialist faction, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. MDP leaders have said they will not appeal if the court rules against them because there is no point in presenting a defense before a court that has already sentenced them.

Meanwhile, reports indicate that Juan Carlos Neut, representative of the 2d Military Prosecutor's Office in Santiago, Chile's capital, has ordered that former Christian Democratic Senator Jorge Lavandero be tried for offending an Army colonel and personnel of the National Information Center [CNI]. The prosecutor based his charges against Lavandero on an interview that the opposition leader granted to ANALISIS magazine last May in which he mentioned Colonel Jose Darrigrandi and several CNI agents without directly accusing them of the attack on him last May.

Other reports have it that leftist opposition leaders Osiel Nunez, Luis Godoy, and Rene Largo Farias, who returned to Chile from Colombia, were arrested upon their arrival at Santiago's airport. A communique issued by the Interior Ministry states that the three will be banished to a remote area in the Chilean provinces.

BAHAMASATTORNEY GENERAL CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF U.S. DEA

FLO31646 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The attorney general [words indistinct], the Honorable Paul Adderley, spent all of yesterday on the witness stand at the Commission of Inquiry and is expected back on it again this morning. While on the stand yesterday, the minister called for the expulsion of the Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States from the Bahamas, [words indistinct] Central Boulevard Building.

In a scathing attack on the American Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, Mr Adderley accused the DEA of lying [passage indistinct]. He called for the DEA's expulsion from the Bahamas. In his statement [words indistinct] of the DEA, he wants them out. I will never trust the DEA, he said. So long as he holds his office, he will never trust (?it). Mr Adderley said when he finds a way he will put them out of the Bahamas. However, he said, he wants the DEA replaced with some other American agency with which he can have a more trusting relationship. He said the FBI may be just as crooked as the DEA but he believes the FBI has the better reputation, and he is prepared to talk to them a little bit more.

Mr Adderley promised no further cooperation with the DEA because, he said, they have done nothing but bring (?crime) into this country. Mr Adderley was talking about the DEA's [passage indistinct] known as Operation Grouper practiced in 1979-81. He said for 2 years the DEA permitted an operation to go on [words indistinct] publicity show.

Mr Adderley reiterated a statement he made earlier: Anybody found, he said, trafficking in drugs in the Bahamas, whether he be a criminal, whether he be an American law enforcement officer, even if he be director of the DEA, will be prosecuted in the Bahamas.

BARBADOSHEALTH MINISTER TO ATTEND POPULATION CONFERENCE

FLO41822 Bridgetown CANA in English 1455 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 4, CANA -- Barbados will be represented at an international population conference in Mexico City August 6-14, it has been officially announced here. Health Minister Obrien Trotman lead the two member delegation. He will also attend a meeting of the Inter-American Parliamentary Group in Mexico City on population August 15-16.

JAMAICASEAGA DISCUSSES ECONOMY IN INDEPENDENCE MESSAGE

FLO61754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1703 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 6 CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga, in an independence message today, said that his economic policies were working, but called for continued belt-tightening from Jamaicans to ensure success.

The country is marking its 22nd anniversary of political independence from Britain with church services, street parades, and a colourful extravaganza at the national stadium in Kingston, climaxing the annual national festival celebrations. The celebrations this year are also being influenced by this week's marking of the 150th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. But, in between the euphoria of the celebrations, Seaga, who came to power in 1980 on a high wave of expectation of economic recovery, is administering an economy in deep trouble, partly resulting from the world recession that has battered developing nations.

To deal with Jamaica's chronic problems, Seaga has sharply devalued the local currency, cut back public spending and subsidies, and is paring thousands of government jobs.

"We are gaining strategic economic ground," the prime minister declared, adding that many people were benefitting from new opportunities created by his economic measures and policies. But, he also conceded that it "will be a while before many of us feel any benefits from a healthier national economy." In fact, Seaga admitted that "individual households are hurting while the nation's house is being put in order."

"We cannot, indeed, win this economic battle, on which depends our country's future, without some sacrifices," he stressed. He said that adjusting to the realities of the country's circumstances was among the responsibilities of a mature society and the independence which Jamaicans undertook.

Seaga, in a veiled manner, appeared to warn trade unions that he intended to go through with his plans for toughening labour legislation and asked for public support. Seaga made known his plans last week during a strike by engineers and supervisors of the state-owned light and power company, who had ignored back-to-work orders from the industrial disputes tribunal.

Those employees as well as others who joined them are back on the job, but Seaga pledged to strengthen the labour laws to provide penalties which could not be ignored. Said the prime minister in today's message: "As we build for our future, we will face problems such as those through which we have been passing in respect to electric power generation in our island."

"I am grateful for the understanding which the people of Jamaica have shown in this particular instance, and I want to make a special appeal for a continuation of that understanding as the government takes the necessary firm measures to control the dangers of interruption to the life of the country as we continue to shoulder the burdens of recovery."

In his message, the Governor-General Sir Florizel Glasspole also dealt with Jamaica's serious economic problems and said that the people must be determined to deal with them. Said Glasspole, "No nation has ever become great without passing through trials and tribulations, testing and difficult times."

"Equally so, no nation has ever become great without hard work, sweat and toil, discipline, a great degree of unity and a great sense of patriotism among the people."

OPPOSITION WARNING AGAINST COVERT ACTION

WA071001 Rome IPS in English 3 Aug 84

[Text] Kingston, Aug 3 (IPS) -- Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) today warned against any attempt at covert action to prevent it from being returned to power.

The democratic socialist PNP charged "any covert attempts to discredit the party or erode its political support can only result in damage to the principled relationships with friendly countries which the party has sought to establish and enhance."

The statement was issued in response to news reports out of the United States quoting a political risk analysis group as saying Washington could use covert action in Jamaica to prevent the PNP from ousting the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) from office.

Frost and Sullivan, an established political risk analysis firm, forecast in a study of the Caribbean basin completed last month that there could be "an increase in covert assistance to the Seaga government" if former Prime Minister Michael Manley posed a challenge before the end of the year. Manley, leader of the PNP, was prime minister from 1972 to 1980 when he lost a bitterly fought election to Seaga's conservative JLP.

During the late 1970's there were frequent charges by PNP supporters that the Manley administration was being destabilized by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Shortly before the 1980 elections, the names of several alleged CIA operatives in Kingston were publicly disclosed by two visiting U.S. journalists.

The PNP statement said "having regard to past experiences," the party was bound to take reports about possible court action seriously. All indicators point to a victory of the People's National Party (as soon as) proper elections are held," added the statement.

While gearing for office, the party will be prepared to deal with any administration chosen by the U.S. people in the November elections, it said. "The (PNP) proposes to exercise the utmost vigilance in ensuring that the democratic wishes of the Jamaican people receive full expression.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MINISTER YOUNG TO ATTEND POPULATION CONFERENCE

FLO41840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 4, CANA -- Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Health Herbert Young will represent St Vincent and the Grenadines at a United Nations-sponsored world population conference opening in Mexico on Monday, an official announcement said. A meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) health ministers in Dominica last month discussed the week-long Mexico City conference among other agenda items.

Also, a regional population awareness conference held in St Lucia earlier this year produced a set of recommendations which will be tabled at the conference, organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This is the first international conference at which the new St Vincent and the Grenadines will be represented since it was voted into office in general elections on July 25.

GUYANAEC COMMISSION TO GIVE LOAN FOR BAUXITE INDUSTRY

FLO62222 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Brussels, Aug 6, CANA-REUTER -- The European Community Commission plans to give Guyana's ailing bauxite industry a long-term, low interest loan to help carry out a restructuring plan, Commission sources said today. They said the executive had yet to fix the amount of the loan, but had agreed that Guyana qualified for aid under a programme to help poorer countries experiencing severe export problems in some parts of the mineral sector. The programme forms part of the community's Lome aid and trade pact with 64 African, Caribbean, and Pacific developing nations. Commission sources said Guyana had sought the loan because plunging export receipts made it hard otherwise to finance the country's restructuring, including plant modernisation, and a new marketing system. They said Guyana, which normally gets about 45 per cent of its export receipts from bauxite, had earned only 195 million Guyana dollars (52.5 million U.S. dollars) from these sales last year against 314 million (84.6 million) in 1982. They said the 1983 exports were worth only 45 per cent of average annual bauxite exports in the 1978-81 period.

HEALTH OFFICIALS REPORT TYPHOID OUTBREAK

FLO62000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 6, CANA -- Guyana's health officials are battling an outbreak of typhoid on the left bank of the Demerara River, according to chief medical officer Walter Chin. About 100 cases of the water borne disease were reported in an area called Herstelling, three miles south of here, Dr Chin said. "The use of water from an old reservoir in the neighbourhood was most likely responsible for the cases of typhoid in the area," he remarked. He also said the deliberate breaking of water mains, in areas of low water pressure, could have contributed to the incidence of typhoid. Dr Chin called on residents to take appropriate precautionary measures, including "the proper washing of all vegetables and the boiling of all drinking water before use."

The outbreak was the second major setback to the health sector in recent months. Health officials said that more than 600 children under six years were treated for malnutrition in June. Opposition politicians claimed that those figures represented only a part of the grim picture. They said several adults were also suffering from malnutrition.

SURINAMECURFEW LIFTED; HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CREATED

PA061234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1050 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] The Hague, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Today, Sunday, the military Government of Suriname lifted the curfew that was imposed in that country following the aborted coup d'etat of March 1982, the Netherlands press agency ANP reported today in Paramaribo. The press was informed of the decision to lift the curfew by Iwan Graanoogst, chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces, who also announced the (?creation) by the junta of a human rights commission, to investigate the status of persons who are under arrest and to issue a subsequent report, both to the country and abroad.